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Circular Series

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Horticultural Products Review

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
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EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products to offshore destinations (destinations other than Canada*) in October totalled $377 million, 23 percent above the same month a year earlier. The export surge was led by heavier shipments of treenuts. Export movement was particularly strong for shelled almonds (to France and Germany) and inshell walnuts (to the Netherlands, Spain, Italy and Japan). While an improved world supply situation is expected to result in lower average price levels this season, October unit values were relatively strong for both nut types. Also contributing to October's good showing were heavier sales levels for apples, canned fruit, canned corn, dried prunes, and wine and beer. Export value for horticultural products to offshore markets during fiscal year 1988 (October 1987-September 1988) is forecast at 2.7 billion, up 9.5 percent over fiscal year 1987.

(* Canada is excluded because U.S. export data to Canadian destinations are not accurate. Many export shipments to Canada are not counted.)

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures not otherwise noted are metric. One kilogram (kg) = 2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton = 2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter = 0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter = 26.42 gallons, 1 hectare (ha) = 2.471 acres.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board – USDA

General

--The executive branch of the Government on Taiwan proposed, on November 5, tariff reductions on 60 items, 38 of which are horticultural products. These reductions came about as the result of a request made by the United States Government in August, 1987 for tariff reductions on 91 items. The executive branch also proposed further reductions on almonds and filberts, whose tariffs had already been lowered in April, 1987. Taiwan did not respond to requests for reductions on onions, lettuce, broccoli/cauliflower, frozen potatoes, lemons, oranges, grapefruit, grapes, apples, pears, plums, strawberries, honeydew melons, frozen peaches, maraschino cherries, and dried fruit mixtures. A table of the horticultural products covered by the proposed reductions is in the statistical section of this publication.

The proposed reductions are scheduled to take effect in January, 1988, however, they first must be approved by the legislative branch of the Taiwan Government. Unlike the tariff reductions approved by the executive branch earlier this year (see Horticultural Product Reviews for March & May, 1987), these cuts do not come into effect until they are approved by the legislature. The earlier cuts were done by executive order and are good for only one year. Currently, legislation is being discussed that would make those cuts, as well as the reductions proposed in November, permanent.

To date, the response in the legislature has been unfavorable. Protectionist sentiment is growing due to an inundation of Taiwan by imports since tariff reductions began taking effect. It is hoped, however, that pressure from the United States and other trading partners will lead to the eventual adoption of more market oriented import policies.

--Taiwan has placed a ban on the import of 54 kinds of fresh fruit from all origins except the United States. The ban, put in place by the Agricultural Council on December 4, halts the issuance of import licenses for an unspecified period. These restrictions are part of an overall policy designed to assist local growers pinched between bumper domestic crops and increased imports brought about by tariff reductions adopted during the past year. The other measures include: encouraging citrus exports by cutting the citrus export service fee by half and abolishing the citrus stabilization fund fee; promoting local consumption of 6,000 to 10,000 metric tons of locally grown apples and citrus between now and January 15, 1988, by providing free display outlets and a subsidy for packaging these fruits for sale. Despite these restrictions more than 3,000 Taiwanese fruit growers staged a demonstration, December 8, in front of the Legislature to protest rising fruit imports.

--The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) invites your firm to participate in the U.S. Pavilion at the Middle East Food and Equipment Exhibition (MEFEX), Manama, Bahrain, February 27-March 2, 1988 and in two international food exhibitions being held in Hong Kong and Singapore in April 1988.

MEFEX is the largest food and equipment show in the Middle East. In 1986, over 300 firms and organizations from 31 countries exhibited their product lines, made new contacts, and increased sales. MEFEX '86 also attracted over 4,500 trade visitors from the Arabian Gulf States. The U.S. Pavilion at MEFEX '88 will feature 33 booths and is sponsored by the Foreign Agricultural Service. Participation in the U.S. National Pavilion provides exhibitors with lower exhibition costs and greater product exposure than if they participate individually. In addition, assistance is available in booth preparation, product shipping, and customs clearance.

The U.S. Solo Food Exhibit in Hong Kong is a bi-annual event held April 5-6, 1988 preceding the Food and Hotel Asia Exhibition in Singapore. More than 1,150 visitors attended last year's show including hotel food and beverage managers, chefs, restaurateurs, importers, wholesalers, and retailers. One week later you will have the opportunity to exhibit your food products in the Food and Hotel Asia Show in Singapore. At Food and Hotel Asia in 1986, 655 exhibitors promoted their products to over 17,000 professional and business visitors from more than 20 countries. For more information on the shows, write to: USDA/FAS, High Value Products Division, Room 4649-South Building, Washington, D.C., 20250, or call (202) 475-3623.

--The Government of Jamaica's program to develop on former sugar land large-scale winter vegetable production for export to the U.S. and other markets has been cut by half. The U.S. agricultural attache in Santo Domingo reported that 7,000 acres (2,800 ha.) of the 13,500 acres (5,500 ha.) at Bernard Lodge in St. Catherine's Parish originally earmarked for non-traditional export crops mainly vegetables, have now been allocated to cultivate sugarcane for ethanol. The remaining acres will be divided among winter vegetables, papaya, bananas, orchard crops and aquaculture.

In August, 1986 the winter vegetable program at Spring Plain/St. Jago in Clarendon was being switched to Bernard Lodge. The Spring Plain venture, which produced winter vegetables on 11,064 acres, was discontinued after heavy financial losses. The downgrading of the winter vegetable program at Spring Plain followed massive losses by the government and a group of Israeli investors. Other joint venture failures affected American and Jamaican concerns growing winter vegetables on over 1,000 acres on the Bernard Lodge Estate.

Winter vegetables have been one of the target crops in the government's AGRO-21 agricultural diversification program. However, the successive financial losses at Spring Plain and Bernard Lodge have increased public criticism of efforts to stimulate employment and foreign exchange from non-traditional crops. The results have also supported cane farmers' belief that the sugar industry is a viable sector in Jamaica.

Citrus

--The government of Mexico lowered the ad valorem import tariff on orange juice of a specific density of less than 1.25 (53 degrees brix). From 40 to 30 percent ad valorem as of October 30, 1987. An import license is required by the Secretariat of Commerce and Industrial Development (SECOFI) for entry into Mexico.

Non-Citrus Fruit

--The Government of Sweden opened its borders to apple imports early this year. Despite extreme pressure from apple producers calling for a delay in imports until after Christmas, the Swedish government allowed imports beginning December 16. Domestic apple production is down an estimated 12 percent this year, creating ripe conditions for an early opening. The United States exported close to 4,500 metric tons of apples to Sweden in 1986/87 and traders expect an increase this year. Sales already are up over last year with U.S. supplies held in bonded warehouses prior to the opening date.

UPDATE

--Norway opened its borders to apple and pear imports earlier than usual this year. The import season opened on November 9 for pears and November 30 for apples. The usual opening date for apples and pears is sometime after Christmas. Norway traditionally closes its borders to certain agricultural products for a portion of the year to protect its domestic industry. U.S. traders expect to ship some 6,000 metric tons of apples to Norway this marketing year compared to just over 4,000 tons last year.

--The Government of Japan has announced an additional 3,500 metric ton import quota for grape juice, bringing to 5,000 tons the total grape juice allocation. This compares to 4,500 tons last year. Virtually all Japanese imports of grape juice come from the United States. Meanwhile Japan's concentrated apple juice quota is up 1,000 tons to 4,000 tons this year. The agricultural counselor in Tokyo reports domestic demand for apple juice is growing steadily, but supplies are limited because of the quota.

--Chilean grape shipments to Japan will be limited this season by Japanese insistence on using in-country cold treatment rather than in-transit treatment. Transit time is 24 days and treatment takes another 12 days; a long time for the highly perishable fruit. Exporters may use airfreight shipments to cut transit time. Chilean sources say they could get the green light on in-transit cold treatment next year if this year's exports are trouble-free.

--Concentrated apple juice (CAJ) exports from Poland should drop significantly in 1987/88 due to a 60-percent drop in this season's apple output. Reduced quantities and higher prices have cut supplies of apples for processing. One major plant reported an 80-percent drop in volume of apples processed. The Ministry of Foreign Trade says large accumulated apple juice stocks will prevent a sizable drop in CAJ exports for the near term, but expects major reductions during 1988. Poland exported 56,000 tons of CAJ in 1986 according to official trade statistics. A significant proportion of Poland's exports are destined for the United States via third countries.

--The value of French apple exports rose four percent to the equivalent of $390 million for 1986/87 (July-June). Data from the French Fruit and Vegetable Industry Association show the European Community to be France's biggest export market at 532,000 metric tons followed by other Western European countries at 46,700 tons. Near and Middle Eastern countries took 25,000 tons, Africa nations 7,800 tons, and Canada 7,000 tons. Exports to the United States were 7,600 tons compared to 15,800 tons the previous season. An embargo on European apple and pear imports initiated in December, 1986 in response to pest control problems precipitated the drop.

Dried Fruit & Treenuts

--The European Community raised the maximum countervailing duty on raisins imported from outside the Community at less than the minimum import price. The countervailing duty on packages of 2 kilograms or less imported at 965.28 ECU/ton or less will be raised from 264.37 ECU/ton to 307.52 ECU/ton. Other raisins imported at 857.66 ECU/ton or less will be assessed a maximum of 194.47 ECU, up from the old rate of 146.10 ECU. On Dec. 1, 1987 1 ECU was equal to $1.24782.

Other Processed Fruit

Australia's three major fruit canners have proposed a merger into a new company. The new company would constitute a near monopoly on the marketing of canned deciduous fruit. It is expected to result in a significant operational savings leading to a more cost efficient and internationally competitive organization. The Australian Trade Practices Commission has not yet approved the merger.

In a near simultaneous announcement aimed at facilitating the merger, the Government of Australia will extend the current statutory marketing arrangements for canned fruit until the end of 1988. These measures provide for pooling of returns from domestic sales and some overseas sales, and enable domestic prices to be maintained at levels in excess of export parity. Removal of the statutory marketing arrangements may reduce the level of assistance afforded the canned fruit industry which is currently well above average rates for agriculture and manufacturing.

Vegetables

--Total Canadian potato production in fiscal year 1987 is up nearly 8 percent from the previous year to 65.5 million hundredweight (2,970,000 metric tons). Harvested acreage increased slightly in Prince Edward Island, and decreased slightly in New Brunswick, while production varied inversely in these provinces, indicating changes in yield per acre.

PROVINCE	AREA HARVESTED (acres)		PRODUCTION (1,000 cwt)		% CHANGE PRODUCTION
	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986/1987
Prince Edward Island	64,219	65,000	17,660	15,600	-12
New Brunswick	48,300	48,000	11,399	13,392	+17
Other	157,486	165,000	31,817	36,550	+15
Total Canada	270,005	278,000	60,876	65,542	+ 8

SOURCE: Statistics Canada

Beer, Wine & Hops

--The government of Korea's Office of National Tax Administration (ONTA) has authorized approximately $200,000 worth of concentrated grape must imports for early 1988 (roughly 100,000 liters at 68 degrees brix). ONTA officials said they will approve the must imports because of a shortfall in local supply. If the first shipment is successful, ONTA anticipates allowing in greater quantities in the future. The authorization of must imports is viewed as a measure that will allow domestic wineries to expand production and compete with imports. Korea's four major wineries will be the importers.

EXPORT OUTLOOK FOR HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Summary

Horticultural exports to offshore markets in fiscal year 1988 (October 1987-September 1988) 1/ are expected to increase to 2.7 billion dollars, an increase of 9.5 percent over 1987. Sales will be led by fresh citrus fruit, raisins, frozen vegetables, treenuts, and wine. Growth markets will continue to be Japan, Western Europe, and the newly industrialized countries and territories (NICs) of East Asia (Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan). Increased exports can be attributed to plentiful U.S. production of most commodities combined with reduced harvests in competitor countries; increased market promotions under the Targeted Export Assistance (TEA) program; and the depreciation of the U.S. dollar. The TEA program, mandated by the Food Security Act of 1985 and administered by the Foreign Agriculture Service (FAS), allocates funds to assist the promotion of U.S. commodities in foreign markets to counter or offset adverse effects of unfair foreign trade practices. Horticultural export promotion qualified for over half the allocated TEA funds in 1987 and 1988.

In 1987, offshore horticultural exports topped 2.47 billion dollars, up 19 percent over the previous year. The factors that are expected to push horticultural exports even higher in 1988--plentiful supply, promotion, and the weak dollar--were behind the export surge in 1987. Japan and the European Community (EC) remain the most important offshore markets, accounting for 78 percent of the increase and 57 percent of total offshore sales. Particularly strong showings were made by treenuts, fresh fruit (both non-citrus and citrus), dried fruit, wine, and frozen vegetables.

Canada is expected to increase its imports of U.S. horticultural products in 1988, aided by a continued strong economic performance and a strengthening Canadian dollar. Horticultural exports to Canada are estimated to have increased 9 percent in 1987 to over 1.3 billion dollars (based upon Canadian horticultural imports for the first two quarters of calendar year 1987). This trend is forecast to continue into 1988 (See Graph 1).

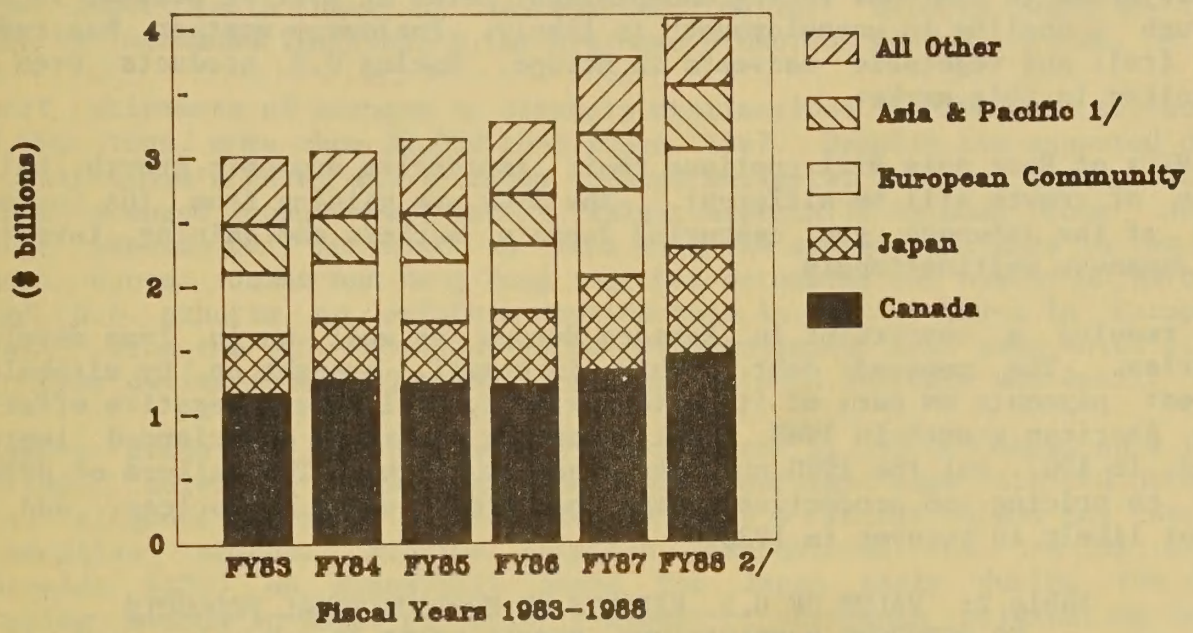
Table 1: SELECTED AVERAGE ANNUAL FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES
(Foreign Currency Unit per U.S. Dollar-Calendar Year)

Country/Region	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/	1987 2/
Canada (dollar)	1.23	1.30	1.37	1.39	1.33	1.31
Japan (yen)	237.51	237.52	238.54	168.52	146.09	132.90
European Community (ECU)3/	1.12	1.27	1.30	1.02	0.88	0.80
Taiwan (dollar)	40.07	39.60	39.85	37.86	32.13	29.41
Hong Kong (dollar)	7.30	7.82	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.77

1/ Average of monthly daily spot checks of exchange rates for first eleven months of 1987. 2/ Spot exchange rate from December 2, 1987.
3/ European Currency Unit. Trade weighted basket of currencies from the 12 EC member states.

1/ Offshore exports cover all exports except those to Canada. The exclusion of Canada, our single most important horticultural market, is due to inaccurate data stemming from undercounting of exports to that country.
All statistics and forecasts in this article are made on a fiscal year basis unless otherwise stated.

GRAPH 1: VALUE OF HORTICULTURAL EXPORTS BY REGION FISCAL YEAR 1983 - 1988



1/ Includes all nations of Asia and the Pacific except Japan. 2/ Forecast.
SOURCE: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Commerce, FAS forecast.

Economic Conditions in Major Markets

The big story for 1987 and on into 1988 is the depreciation of the U.S. dollar against major foreign currencies, especially those of Japan and EC countries (see Table 1). It is clear that competitive pricing is doing more to increase exports than economic growth in importing countries. Excluding Taiwan, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the NICs grew almost 7 percent in the first two quarters of 1987 while exchange rates remained static. U.S. horticultural exports to these countries increased by only 1 percent. Meanwhile, the GDP of Japan and the EC grew but 2.7 percent and 1.9 percent, respectively, and U.S. horticultural shipments increased nearly 30 percent. This illustrates the important gains in exporting made by the depreciation of the dollar.

Taiwan was an exception to the rule in 1987. Robust economic growth and eased import restrictions on horticultural products combined with an appreciating currency to boost U.S. exports by a healthy 95 percent. Considering the usual time lag in response to depreciating currency and the continued downward trend of the dollar, U.S. horticultural exports to Taiwan should continue to grow in 1988 assuming new trade barriers are not established (see Page 2).

World economic growth had been expected to improve in 1988, but plunging share prices on world stock exchanges in October, 1987 have forced a reassessment. While the pace of world economic expansion is expected to fall, a recession remains unlikely. Another effect of the stock price decline concerns interest rates and inflation, which had been expected to rise during 1988. With weakened growth prospects, inflation is likely to be less of a problem, and efforts by central banks in the developed countries have reversed the trend towards higher interest rates.

EXPORT OUTLOOK

Japan's economy has been reducing its dependence on growth through exports, assisted by the government's emergency spending measures. The drop in stock prices in Tokyo has been less severe than on other markets as well. GDP should grow by 1.8 percent, down almost a full percentage point from 1987.

GDP growth in the EC will continue to hover around 2 percent for 1988. The EC is projected to continue facing unemployment rates of over 11 percent in 1988, although a decline in unemployment is likely. Inclement weather has reduced both fruit and vegetable harvests in Europe, making U.S. products even more attractive in this market.

The NICs of East Asia will continue their impressive economic growth, but the source of growth will be different. The NICs are gaining from the increased value of the Japanese yen, capturing Japan's markets and gaining investment from Japanese multinationals.

Debt remains a constraint in Eastern Europe as well as in less developed countries. The renewed debt crisis in Brazil, brought on by withholding interest payments on part of its external debt, will have a negative effect on Latin American growth in 1988. Oil exporting countries experienced improved prices in 1987, but the 1988 outlook is not as bright. The failure of OPEC to agree on pricing and production quotas has eroded world oil prices, and they are not likely to recover in 1988.

Table 2: VALUE OF U.S. EXPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO OFFSHORE DESTINATIONS, FISCAL YEARS (Oct-Sept)
($ Millions)

COMMODITY GROUP	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 2/
Fresh Citrus	338	317	329	377	415	445
Fresh Non-Citrus Fruit	224	201	185	204	287	299
Melons	7	7	9	11	11	13
Canned Fruit	71	52	46	51	52	55
Dried Fruit	157	144	149	178	212	248
Frozen Fruit	13	9	8	11	15	16
Citrus Juice	83	90	81	65	82	89
Non-Citrus Fruit Juice	36	33	34	31	39	43
Other Prepared Fruit	16	13	16	14	24	22
Fresh Vegetables	50	58	58	63	72	83
Canned Vegetables	102	95	86	94	102	110
Frozen Vegetables	89	91	86	106	130	160
Dehydrated Vegetables	63	65	57	57	65	76
Treenuts	323	345	487	465	560	604
Hops and Products	53	51	44	45	48	50
Nursery Products	38	36	36	43	42	44
Wine and Beer	54	39	51	51	86	94
Misc. Products	146	155	179	206	229	257
TOTAL	1864	1801	1940	2072	2472	2708

1/ Offshore refers to all countries except Canada. 2/ Forecast.
Source: Department of Commerce, and FAS forecast.

Outlook by Commodity Group

Citrus: Offshore sales of fresh citrus during 1988 are forecast at a record $445 million, up 7 percent from last year. Good supplies of export grade fruit for all major varieties are projected for the 1987/88 season. Strong import demand in key Asian and West European markets should also result from lower import costs based on the weakened dollar. Exports will be further aided by increased TEA funding for overseas promotion of U.S. citrus.

Export shipments of oranges to offshore destinations in 1988 are projected at 310,000 tons, more than 20,000 tons above 1987. Despite the expected decline in California's navel and Valencia orange harvests, improved availability of larger oranges should boost export sales, especially to Hong Kong. Japanese orange imports will increase in line with the annual increase in the orange import quota. Japan and Hong Kong together accounted for nearly 80 percent of total U.S. exports to offshore destinations in 1987. Sales in Europe will benefit from the U.S.-EC citrus agreement negotiated last year which provides for lower duties for 20,000 tons of oranges between February and April.

Offshore grapefruit exports in 1988 are forecast at 335,000 tons, up 4 percent in 1987. Sales to Japan, which normally represent more than 60 percent of total offshore movement, are expected to reach a record volume for the second consecutive season. Florida shippers discontinued the use of ethylene dibromide (EDB) on grapefruit bound for Japan early during the current shipping season in favor of cold treatment or shipments originating in zones designated as "fly free."

Import demand for U.S. grapefruit in Western Europe will remain strong this season thanks largely to the relatively low cost resulting from the depreciated dollar. TEA funds designated for the Florida citrus industry increased from $5.1 million in 1987 to $6.5 million in 1988. The bulk of this money will be utilized to carry out promotional activities for fresh grapefruit in Western Europe and Pacific Rim countries.

Exports of lemons to offshore markets in 1988 should increase to 145,000 tons. Although the U.S. lemon crop this year will be down somewhat, supplies of export grade lemons will be adequate. The sale of U.S. lemons in Japan--which takes 85 to 90 percent of all U.S. lemon exports--should provide importers with attractive profit margins due to the dramatic appreciation of the yen against the dollar. The United States supplies 99 percent of Japan's lemon imports, but Spanish lemon growers hope to secure a substantial share of the Japanese market in the future. An increase in lemon sales to Western Europe during 1988 also is anticipated. European import demand for U.S. lemons should strengthen because of damage sustained by Spain's lemon crop in early November and a drop in its exportable supplies. Movement of U.S. Minneola tangelos to Europe could be tempered by a short crop in California. Total export value for orange and grapefruit juice shipments in 1987 will benefit from the sharp increase in juice prices in recent months, although the higher price levels will discourage significant rise in volume.

Vegetables: While most U.S. fresh vegetable exports are destined to Canada, crops such as lettuce and onions are shipped to offshore markets. Offshore exports of all fresh vegetables dropped 9 percent in volume but increased 15 percent in value in 1987. The continued fall in fresh export volume is largely the result of drastic decreases in onion exports to the United Kingdom and to Japan, due to favorable crops in both areas.

EXPORT OUTLOOK

Lettuce exports rose 4 percent in 1987, with increases noted in some Asian markets such as Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, and Singapore. This increase was ofset by decreases in lettuce exports to the EC and the Caribbean. Offshore asparagus exports rose 53 percent in value to $14 million in 1987. For 1988, offshore fresh vegetable exports are forecast at 115,000 tons, worth $83 million, up 7 percent in volume and 16 percent in value from the previous year. Continued strong lettuce sales in the Pacific Rim, a slight rise in onion exports to Japan and the European Community, and additional potato and other vegetable sales to Finland due to weather problems, together with favorable exchange rates, will contribute to the 1988 export growth.

Frozen vegetable exports continued on an expansionary path, increasing by 17 percent in 1987, and are forecast to increase an additional 18 percent to 202,000 tons worth $159 million in 1988. Over 70 percent of total 1987 frozen vegetable exports were french fries. Japan took 84 percent of the total offshore frozen french fry exports, a 9 percent boost in its share since 1984, to a total value of $54.8 million. This growth has been sustained by the marketing efforts of the National Potato Board, sponsored by FAS's TEA program which has allocated $2.4 million for 1987 and an additional $2.4 million for 1988. These funds are used for the promotion of frozen french fry exports not only in Japan, but also in Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. The rise in fast food restaurants in the Pacific Rim together with the good quality of U.S. potato products have contributed to this growth.

Processed vegetable exports in 1988 will be led by substantial increases in canned corn sales due to increased worldwide consumption and to the TEA program which has earmarked $1.5 million in 1988 for the promotion of U.S. canned and frozen corn in Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, South Korea, Taiwan, New Zealand, and Australia. Offshore exports of canned corn in 1988 should reach 100,000 tons, an increase of 18 percent from the previous year. Dehydrated vegetable exports to offshore countries rose 22 percent in 1987 mainly due to shortfalls and poor quality in competitor countries such as Egypt and the Netherlands, and factory closings in the latter country.

Table 3: U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO OFFSHORE DESTINATIONS 1/
Fiscal Years (Oct-Sept) 1986-87 and Forecast 1988

COMMODITY	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
	---1,000 Metric Tons---			--- $ Million ---		
Oranges	289	289	310	167	167	179
Grapefruit	243	322	335	112	148	158
Lemons	130	139	145	93	88	93
Apples	119	135	190	67	45	85
Raisins	73	86	90	99	101	144
Dried Prunes	48	53	58	64	81	87
Onions	37	23	24	10	6	7
Canned Corn	72	85	100	53	62	74
Frozen Corn	39	36	43	26	25	30
Frozen French Fries	69	91	109	49	66	80
Almonds, Shelled	114	67	102	277	286	316
Almonds, Prepared	24	32	38	84	131	143
Walnuts, Inshell	35	46	49	49	76	78
Wine (million liters)	16	27	40	24	43	60

1/ All destinations except Canada.
Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census and FAS forecast.

Fresh Non-Citrus Fruit: Increased quantity coupled with lower prices mark the export picture for fresh deciduous fruit in 1988. Abundant quantities, lower prices, and aggressive promotional activities should boost 1988 U.S. offshore apple sales to 190,000 tons. Apple export value should total $85 million, 13 percent ahead of last year. The Far East should once again be the primary export market and post the biggest increase over 1987. Lower production in West Europe is brightening the U.S. apple export horizon and sales to the Middle East should also begin to recover.

Much of the credit for increased apple exports goes to the TEA program which allocated $1.4 million to apple export promotion in 1987. Another $1.5 million will be allocated in 1988. TEA funds for apples are directed at three top export markets: Western Europe, Asia, and the Middle East. TEA campaigns should also help keep 1988 table grape exports at 1987's level of 55,000 tons, although value will drop from $64 million to $60 million. TEA funds totaling $450,000 will support table grape export promotion to Asia, West Germany, and New Zealand.

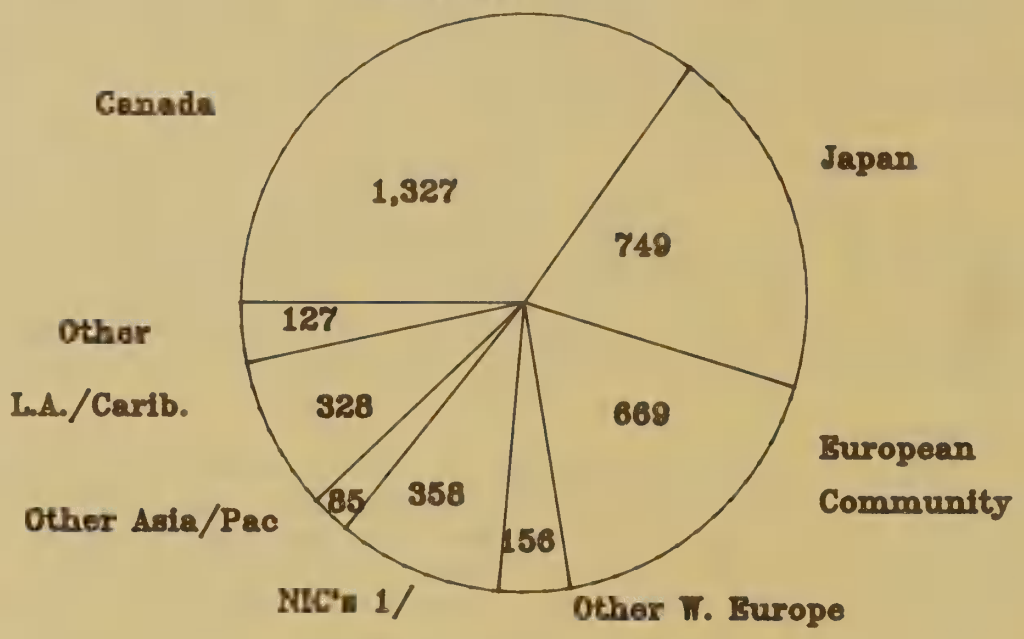
U.S. pear exports for 1988 are expected to climb 30 percent over last year to 25,000 tons. Lower prices due to large supplies and a late harvest should put export value at $12 million, up 10 percent from last year. Major pear markets should once again include Western Europe and the Middle East. Offshore kiwifruit exports in 1988 are forecast to remain at approximately $17 million, about the same as each of the previous two seasons. Exports appear to have been slowed primarily due to increased domestic consumption and stronger competition from foreign producers. Avocado exports for 1988 are forecast to reach about $16 million, up 7 percent from the previous year. Increased U.S. production and overseas promotions by the avocado industry contributed to these recent gains. Offshore papaya shipments for 1988 are expected to total about $7 million, up 15 percent from the previous year. Nearly all offshore shipments go to Japan.

Dried Fruit: Lower raisin output is expected for all of the leading Northern Hemisphere producers except the United States which will have a much larger pack. World raisin prices are expected to be firm throughout 1988, however, this probably will not overcome the positive effect of a weakened dollar on sales. With continued heavy promotion, the United States should be in an excellent position to expand raisin export sales to $144 million, up 12 percent from 1987, and volume to at least 90,000 tons, a 5 percent gain.

Some further growth in raisin sales should occur this year in the eight Western European markets targeted for special promotion efforts by USDA. Prospects for increased sales in Spain, the fastest growing raisin market in Western Europe, are especially good. After a rather disappointing year in 1987, U.S. raisin exports to Japan--the largest U.S. export market--should recover. As Turkey focuses more attention on the EC because of reduced competition from Greece, there may be opportunities for increased U.S. sales to the Middle East. Since U.S. prices will remain very competitive on the world market, prospects for increased sales to Canada also look very good.

U.S. exports of dried prunes should be up by about 10 percent in volume or 7 percent in value around to $87 million. Industry promotion efforts with USDA financial support (TEA program) are now in their second year. This should boost U.S. sales to Western Europe, especially Italy. Increased use is occurring in snack packs as well as for bakery products. A larger sales volume is also likely in Japan in part because of the declining value of the dollar against the yen. On the down side, sales will be limited by the relatively small average size of U.S. prunes this season.

GRAPH 2: EXPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS FISCAL YEAR 1987, BY REGION
Value ($ Million)



Total Value = $3,799 Million

1/ Newly Industrialized Countries: Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, S. Korea, Taiwan

SOURCE: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census

Treenuts: The total value of tree nut exports for 1988 is projected to increase 8 percent over the 1987 level to an all time high of $604 million. This increase puts treenut exports 87 percent above 1982 levels. Export growth has been paced by almonds and walnuts sales fueled by TEA expenditures and liberalized market access in Japan. Exports in 1988 will also be driven by record U.S. crops of both walnuts and almonds.

Almond exports in 1988 are expected to be up 10 percent in value but 54 percent in volume. Ample supplies of almonds in both the United States and Spain have caused prices to drop dramatically from the shortage-induced, record levels of 1986/87. Small carryin stocks and an export reserve established by the California Almond Board reduce total supplies, keeping prices at profitable levels. Japan is expected to continue to grow as the leading destination for U.S. almonds. Sales to the EC and the Soviet Union will benefit from U.S. almonds' price advantage over Turkish filberts. However, the accession of Spain and Portugal into the EC and corresponding lower duties faced by these producers may affect sales of U.S. almonds to the EC. Overseas sales in the 1987/88 marketing year will be enhanced by $4 million in Export Incentive Program (EIP) funds. A part of the TEA program, EIP provides promotional funds for branded products.

Walnut exports have recovered astoundingly well from the low levels of 1983, assisted in large part by the $9 million in TEA funds used during the 1986/87 marketing year. Offshore walnut sales (inshell and shelled) rose 64 percent in 1987 despite short supplies in the United States. Exports are expected to continue to rise in 1988 as supplies are plentiful. Further impetus will come from the $7 million in TEA funds available for the 1987/88 marketing year. Walnut export volume in 1988 is forecast to rise 10 percent to 72,748 tons, inshell basis, with value increasing only 3 percent. The smaller rise in value reflects bumper crops in China and Italy as well as in the United States.

Canned Fruit: The value of canned fruit exports to offshore markets in 1988 is forecast at $55 million, the highest level in five years. Low carryin stocks of canned cling peaches and fruit cocktail, and a slight decrease in cling peach production, has left the industry with a less than desirable supply. Nevertheless, U.S. exporters are determined to keep markets that have improved since the infusion of TEA funds last year. For 1988, $5.95 million dollars have been allocated to the California Cling Peach Advisory Board for export promotion; an increase of several hundred thousand dollars over 1987. Competitive pricing from a weaker U.S. dollar also will fuel the export increase despite a slight dollar denominated increase in unit value. A five percent increase in volume exports of canned cling peaches and canned fruit cocktail is expected for 1988; consequently export value should reach $10.5 million and $16.3 million, respectively.

Hops: U.S. exports of hops and hop extract to offshore markets in 1988 are forecast to reach $50 million, up 4 percent from last year. Because of the low U.S. dollar value in overseas markets, increases in U.S. hops and hop extract exports are expected to continue. In 1987 most of the growth in exports were accounted for by increased shipments to the U.K. and the Netherlands. U.S. hops acreage increased 14 percent in 1987.

Wine: Offshore wine exports rose 69 percent in volume and 79 percent in value in 1987. The greatest increases have been in the Pacific Rim countries such as Japan, Hong Kong, and Taiwan, and in the European Community, especially the U.K. Favorable exchange rates, changing tastes and preferences and rigorous marketing activities sponsored by the California Wine Institute are the underlying factors for the success.

Offshore wine exports for 1988 are forecast at 40 million liters worth $60 million, up 48 percent in volume and 39 percent in value. Unit prices will be down slightly due to the large quantities of jug wine that will be exported. Offshore wine exports will be aided by the continuation of the TEA program which will provide $2.6 million in 1988 for the promotion of U.S. wines in Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, Korea, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Sweden, and Switzerland.

KIWIFRUIT TRADE BOUNDING UPWARD

Kiwifruit production in the nine major producing countries bounded from 49,000 metric tons in 1982 to over 350,000 tons in 1987 according to a recent survey carried out by U.S. agricultural attaches and counselors. The survey indicates that production in these countries in 1987 increased by an astounding 44 percent over the previous year. New Zealand remains, by far, the world's largest producer. But other countries, especially Italy, Chile, France, Japan, and the United States, are chipping away at the leader's dominance.

Some of the increase in world kiwifruit production was stimulated by government subsidies, especially in New Zealand and the European Community (EC) countries of Italy and France. In past years, New Zealand plantings were encouraged with subsidized credit, and exports were aided by rebates. These programs, however, have been eliminated as part of New Zealand's current program to free its economy of subsidies and controls. In the EC countries, "guidance programs" have directed EC funds into the planting of new kiwifruit vineyards and the construction of packing and cold storage facilities.

A large proportion of world kiwifruit production in 1987 entered into international trade. About 53 percent of the production surveyed for this report was exported. The largest import markets for kiwifruit are West Germany, Japan, the United States, and France. These four countries accounted for about 67 percent of world kiwifruit imports in 1987.

Kiwifruit consumption varies greatly among countries. For the countries surveyed, apparent per capita disappearance ranges from 90 grams (about one kiwifruit) in Spain to 1.4 kilograms (over one dozen kiwifruits) in Austria. In between are the United States at 130 grams, Japan at 560 grams, and West Germany, and Italy at about 700 grams.

Given the large number of kiwifruit vineyards planted but not yet bearing, plus the likelihood of continued planting in some countries, the outlook for kiwifruit production is rapid expansion during the next five years, more than doubling the 1987 volume of 362,000 tons by the early or mid 1990's. New Zealand is expected to lead the way with production forecast to exceed 300,000 tons. In Chile, a relative newcomer to commercial kiwifruit production, a study by the country's Catholic Universtiy optimistically projects an exportable crop of 171,000 tons by 1992. The rationale for Chile's astonishing growth in kiwifruit production is based primarily on the crop's profitability. A recent government survey found grower net returns for kiwifruit of $19,994 per hectare compared to $4,566 for table grapes.

KIWIFRUIT: PROJECTED PRODUCTION BY COUNTRY
(metric tons)

Country	1987	1990's	Country	1987	1990's
New Zealand	189,000	300,000	United States	23,814	44,000
Italy	80,000	200,000	Spain	1,100	16,000
Chile	7,000	171,000	Australia	7,000	15,000
France	20,000	70,000	Canada	1,380	3,000
Japan	33,000	65,000	TOTAL WORLD	362,294	884,000

Source: Agricultural counselors/attaches. Based upon trade, government, and university reports except for Australia and Canada, which are FAS estimates, and The United States, which come from the California Kiwifruit Commission.

New Zealand is the world's largest producer and exporter of kiwifruit. Approximately 80 percent of New Zealand's production is exported. In 1987, New Zealand kiwifruit production was up 40 percent from the previous year, a result of the planting boom of the early 1980's combined with the regular biennial cycle of higher yields. Because of delays in the start of the 1987 kiwifruit harvest, marketing of the export crop was delayed to June 1987-February 1988, thus overlapping nearly 3 months with the California marketing season which begins in November. According to the U.S. agricultural attache in Wellington, technology has been developed to raise average yields from 5,000-6,000 trays 1/ per hectare on mature vineyards to as much as 10,000 trays per hectare by 1990.

Chile is rapidly becoming an important producer and exporter of kiwifruit. Commercial cultivation of the fruit was first tried in 1981 with a land area of less than 400 hectares. Total area planted to kiwifruit will reach approximately 4,000 hectares by the end of 1987. Chile's kiwifruit production is geared for the export market with about 75 percent of production reaching export grade. Chile's exports of kiwifruithave been concentrated mostly in the Western European markets between April and June. Exports to the United States are seen as a good marketing alternative, particularly during the early season due to the earlier harvesting date of Chilean kiwifruit vis-a-vis kiwifruit from New Zealand. If current area expansion continues at the present trend, Chile's exportable kiwifruit crop could reach 171,000 tons on 20,000 hectares by 1992, according to a study by the Catholic University of Chile.

During the past several years, **Italy** has replaced the United States as the world's second largest producer of kiwifruit. Planted area in 1987 is estimated at 12,848 hectares, more than double the area planted two years ago. The Italian Kiwifruit Consortium (C.I.K.), estimates that by 1992 kiwifruit plantings will level off at about 19,500 hectares with production projected at 200,000 tons, up from 80,000 tons in 1987. About two-thirds of Italy's current kiwifruit area has come into production. Italy's kiwifruit production has been spurred by favorable producer prices (not available) and strong demand among Italian consumers. According to the C.I.K., strong internal and export demand for Italian kiwifruit has eliminated any serious push for market promotion programs, but future promotional efforts will be necessary tif domestic consumptiopn is to keep pace with the rapid expansion in output.

Japan continues to be the largest export market for kiwifruit. During the first 9 months of 1987, California kiwifruit producers supplied almost a fourth of Japan's imports. Japan's kiwifruit imports for December 1987-April 1988 are forecast at 40,000 tons, up 13 percent from last season. Production of kiwifruit in Japan has grown from 3,726 tons in 1982 to an estimated 33,000 tons in 1987. This season, New Zealand kiwifruit may remain on the Japanese market until February 1988, much later than usual. Japan's domestic demand for kiwifruit is projected to reach 126,000 tons by 1995 with the market divided more or less equally between domestic production and imports.

1/ Trays vary in weight from 3.5 kg. to 4.7 kg., and average about 3.9 kg. Number of fruit per tray varies from 30 to 49, but fruit cannot weigh less than 70 grams a piece. A good export grade fruit will weigh 120 grams, packing 30 per tray.

KIWIFRUIT

The production of kiwifruit in California is estimated by the California Kiwifruit Commission at nearly 24,000 metric tons in 1987, up 12 percent from a year ago. Planted area is expected to increase to 5,900 acres (2,388 hectares), a five percent increase over 1986. California kiwifruit production is expected to reach 44,000 tons by 1992.

According to the French kiwifruit Industry Association, B.I.K., production of kiwifruit in France in 1987 was 20,000 tons, up 33 percent from 1986. French kiwifruit output is projected to rise to 60,000 or 80,000 tons by 1990. Kiwifruit area in 1987 is estimated at about 4,000 hectares, compared to 1,800 hectares in 1983. About half of the planted area is presently bearing. In spite of larger domestic production, French kiwifruit imports are expected to increase significantly during December 1987-April 1988. Imports in all of 1987 are estimated at 15,000 tons, up 52 percent from the previous year. New Zealand remains the dominant supplier. However, during the winter season the majority of imports come from Italy. Per capita consumption of kiwifruit in France in 1987 is forecast at 380 grams, double that of 1985.

Canada is primarily an importer of kiwifruit. In 1987, imports are estimated at 9,000 tons, with New Zealand supplying about 70 percent and the United States the balance. Recently, however, Canada has become a producer of kiwifruit. Production is estimated at nearly 1,400 tons for 1987, double the volume produced in 1986. At present, commercial production of kiwifruit in Canada is confined to British Columbia. Although production is increasing, output of kiwifruit is unlikely to supply more than 15 percent of domestic demand in the foreseeable future.

Spain also is primarily an importer of kiwifruit. Production in 1987 is estimated at approximately 1,100 tons from about 600 hectares. Presently, about 60 percent of the total area planted to kiwifruit is of bearing age. Imports consists mainly of New Zealand fruit. Imports from Northern Hemisphere countries mainly France and Italy, come into Spain from December through April. According to recenty U.S. Agricultural reports from Madrid, kiwifruit imports from the United States are expected to be prohibited from entering Spain due to phytosanitary regulations issued in March 1987. Another report indicates Spanish importers are attempting to obtain a derogation on this regulation. It is expected that future imports will continue to meet a great deal of domestic demand as both exports and domestic consumption increase.

The Netherlands is an important importer and re-exporter of kiwifruit. The Rotterdam Harbor plays an important role as a distribution outlet for kiwifruit throughout Europe. About 90 percent of all kiwifruit imports are re-exported to other West European countries. New Zealand kiwifruit, which accounts for 62 percent of Dutch imports, are stored up to 4-5 months in refrigerated warehouses in the Rotterdam area, awaiting distribution to other West European countries.

California kiwifruit shipments to The Netherlands face their strongest competition from France, Greece, and Italy. Reportedly, the best time for California kiwifruit exports to hit Europe is after the end of February, when European supplies are expected to be depleted. This season, New Zealand fruit is expected to disappear from the market early, by mid-December.

There is no domestic production of kiwifruit in Austria. In 1987, imports were expected to jump to about 10,500 tons, up 35 percent from 1986. The volume from the United States is forecast to double to about 1,300 tons. Further increases in imports from the United States are anticipated in 1988 because of the low value of the dollar which makes the U.S. product very price competitive. The rise in prices for apples and pears is also a factor favoring increased imports of kiwifruit in the 1987/88 winter season.

Swedish imports of kiwifruit in 1987 are estimated at 4,000 tons, up 33 percent from the year earlier. In 1986, New Zealand accounted for about 65 percent of kiwifruit imports followed by the United States with 14 percent, and Australia with 7 percent.

Kiwifruit producing countries not covered in this report include Greece, Israel, South Korea, South Africa and Portugal. Of this group, Greece is by far the major producer.

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KIWIFRUIT EXPORTS FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1986 AND 1986/87 1/
(Metric Tons)

Destination	Origin and Year: NEW ZEALAND 1986/87 2/	ITALY 1986	UNITED STATES 1986	FRANCE 1986
JAPAN	43,000	--	1,828	--
AUSTRALIA	4,000	--	237	--
UNITED STATES	13,000	--	--	--
CANADA	1,000	--	1,462	--
W. GERMANY	23,000	5,256	548	1,601
BELGIUM-LUX.	10,000	1,114	84	873
FRANCE	8,000	1,347	73	--
ITALY	5,000	--	--	585
DENMARK	5,000	345	--	16
UNITED KINGDOM	3,000	356	119	186
SPAIN	2,000	--	--	666
NETHERLANDS	2,000	--	1,563	1,365
AUSTRIA	3,000	1,392	148	79
SWEDEN	2,000	--	521	38
SWITZERLAND	--	779	134	190
FINLAND	--	--	179	--
OTHER	5,000	547	100	142
TOTAL	129,000	11,136	6,996	5,741

-- Indicates zero, not available, or included in "other".
1/ The 4 countries included accounted for about 90 percent of world kiwifruit exports. 2/ Year starting on July 1.
SOURCE: Reports from U.S. Agricultural Attaches & Bureau of Census.

KIWIFRUIT: PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1982 AND 1985-87 1/
(Metric Tons)

Country		1982	1985	1986	1987 2/
Southern Hemisphere:					
New Zealand	Production	25,000	102,000	135,000	189,000
	Exports	17,000	84,000	104,000	169,000
	Imports	--	--	--	--
Australia	Production	700	1,800	3,500	7,000
	Exports	68	--	410	380
	Imports	1,085	4,000	4,300	5,900
Chile	Production	--	600	1,200	7,000
	Exports	--	427	865	5,000
	Imports	--	--	--	--
Northern Hemisphere:					
Italy	Production	5,815	32,000	45,000	80,000
	Exports	3,000	9,781	11,136	13,000
	Imports	--	--	4,400	7,100
Japan	Production	3,726	16,456	28,200	33,000
	Exports	--	--	100	--
	Imports	5,472	27,661	35,268	40,000
United States	Production	10,432	18,598	21,228	23,814
	Exports	5,700	6,968	6,997	9,100
	Imports	1,878	8,018	8,356	20,000
France	Production	3,400	10,000	15,000	20,000
	Exports	1,600	4,287	5,741	9,000
	Imports	794	7,014	9,890	15,000
Canada	Production	--	649	753	1,380
	Exports	--	--	--	--
	Imports	--	3,000	3,000	6,000
Spain	Production	--	500	--	1,100
	Exports	--	137	159	118
	Imports	--	1,071	2,386	3,000
West Germany	Production	--	--	--	--
	Exports	--	--	--	--
	Imports	8,000	23,953	32,682	46,000
Netherlands	Production	--	--	--	--
	Exports	3,469	9,069	12,125	15,750
	Imports	3,855	10,077	13,472	17,500
Austria	Production	--	--	--	--
	Exports	--	--	--	--
	Imports	--	7,200	7,800	10,500
Sweden	Production	--	--	--	--
	Exports	--	53	174	172
	Imports	465	1,785	3,009	4,000
United Kingdom	Production	--	--	--	--
	Exports	--	115	182	346
	Imports	358	1,940	2,760	5,800
Denmark	Production	--	--	--	--
	Exports	--	--	--	3
	Imports	50	345	660	1,100
GRAND TOTAL	Production	49,073	182,603	249,881	362,294
	Exports	30,837	114,837	141,889	221,869
	Imports	21,957	96,064	127,983	181,900

-- Indicates not available or zero. 1/ Southern Hemisphere harvest mostly in April-June, marketed from May-December; Northern Hemisphere harvest mostly in October-November, marketed from December to May. For Northern Hemisphere, most production is consumed and exported the year following that indicated. 2/ Forecast.
SOURCE: Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches and official statistics.
December 1987 Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA.

MEDITERRANEAN CITRUS OUTLOOK

Citrus production in the Mediterranean region during the 1987/88 season is forecast to fall 1.5 million tons or 10 percent from a year earlier. Production of all major citrus varieties will be down, although hardest hit will be oranges and lemons. While harvest results are generally poor throughout the region, crop losses are heaviest in Italy, Greece and Spain. Total citrus exports by Mediterranean countries in 1987/88 will fall about 7 percent from 1986/87. Export volumes for lemons and tangerines will be reduced markedly, with the lion's share of the decline attributed to Spain.

Spain's 1987/88 citrus season was dealt a serious blow by heavy rains in early November which resulted in extensive flooding throughout major growing areas. Estimated fruit losses exceed 300,000 tons with an additional 150,000 tons rendered unfit for export. Despite the losses, Spain's citrus crop still may reach a record level, although export volume will be substantially below 1986/87.

Although Spain has been a member of the European Community (EC) for nearly two years, the Spanish citrus industry remains several years away from receiving the full economic benefits offered to the citrus industries of other EC member states. In the long-run, EC membership is expected to provide a strong boost to Spanish exports. For the current season, however, EC imports of Spanish oranges, tangerines and lemons will continue to be assessed a higher duty than imports from several other Mediterranean countries. Additionally, Spanish exports to other EC members will not receive EC export subsidies while EC support to processors will fall below levels provided to Italy and Greece.

Under terms of the accession agreement, EC import duties charged to Spanish citrus, are being eliminated over a 10-year period. By the onset of the sixth year of membership, beginning in January 1991, EC duties on Spanish citrus will be lowered to 20 percent of pre-entry levels. At that point, Spain will reach parity with Morocco and Algeria, the Mediterranean suppliers currently enjoying the lowest duty levels under the EC's preferential duty system.

EC IMPORT DUTIES FOR SPANISH CITRUS

Fruit	1985 1/	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Oranges and Tangerines												
10/16-3/31	12.0	10.8	9.6	8.4	7.2	4.2	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.5	0
April	7.8	7.0	6.2	5.5	4.7	2.7	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	0
May 1-15	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.2	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0
5/15-10/15	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0
Lemons	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.4	2.9	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0
Grapefruit	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0

1/ Pre-membership duty rates. Spain joined the EC in January 1986.

CITRUS

Spanish citrus remains subject to countervailing duty charges by the EC. This duty represents the difference between a designated reference price and an entry price which is calculated by deducting the cost of transportation and the full, non-preferential import duty from the landed import price. The countervailing duty is assessed whenever the entry price falls below the reference price. The Spanish industry resents this regulation since its citrus, along with shipments from other suppliers, continues to be hit routinely with countervailing duties. This is largely the result of substantial upward adjustments in reference prices made as compensation for the gradual loss of export subsides (penetration premiums) granted on exports within the Community.

During the first four years of membership, Spanish exports are not expected to receive EC export subsidies (see Italian section). Citrus exports within the Community also are not allowed to receive subsidies funded by the Spanish Government. Prior to entry in the EC, all export sales were granted a four percent tax rebate. Last season, after obtaining EC approval, Spain did provide a subsidy equivalent to $46 per ton on lemon shipments to East Bloc countries in order to help alleviate an excess supply situation. Spain is now looking at Japan as a potential outlet for its expanding lemon production. Plant health treatment details--needed to be worked out between Spain and Japan related to the presence of Mediterranean fruit flies in growing areas--probably will prevent the initiation of shipments in 1987/88.

Complete removal of the EC duty on Spanish citrus juices is set for January 1, 1993. The Spanish industry is eligible to receive EC processing subsidies for up to 30,000 tons of white oranges, 7,600 tons of blood oranges and 26,000 tons of lemons during each of the first four marketing years following entry into the EC. EC aid levels for Spain are equal to those granted to other EC processors (see Italian section) minus any difference between the price paid for fruit in Spain and the rest of the EC. Commencing with the fifth marketing year (1990/91) of the transition period, EC aid to Spanish processors will be identical to other member states.

Israeli exports of fresh citrus during 1987/88 are expected to decline from a year earlier largely due to a smaller production of oranges. Export volumes for grapefruit, tangerines and lemons will approximate 1986/87 levels. In recent years, the Israeli industry has stressed the development of new varieties, with significant growth in export volume now beginning to be seen for Star Ruby grapefruit (called sunrise in Israel), Minneola tangelos, pomelos and sweeties (a green grapefruit-pomelo mutation). Nearly two-thirds of Israel's citrus exports in 1986/87 were taken by the EC. About half of the balance represented shipments to the Scandinavia. Importer response to the Citrus Marketing Board's packing and distribution center located in West Germany has been positive and quantities scheduled to be handled by the facility in 1987/88 will be increased significantly. A new refrigerated warehouse in the Israeli port of Ashdod is being earmarked for shipments to Japan.

Processing plants in Israel will consume substantially less fruit in 1987/88 compared to last season. The is due to both a smaller citrus production in Israel and an anticipated reduction in citrus imports from Gaza. Last year, Israel's processing industry absorbed a record 72,000 tons of Gazan citrus.

Faced with a drop in export shipments to normal customers in Eastern Europe and other Arab states and the absence of any processing facilities in Gaza which might have served as an alternative sales outlet, Gazan exporters turned to Israeli processors as a means of marketing excess fruit supplies. The Israeli Citrus Products Board, which regulates the allocation of citrus delivered to processors, voluntarily purchases all fruit offered by Gazan shippers. Payment terms are based on the same price formula offered to Israeli growers.

The Gazan citrus industry, supported by the EC, is attempting to gain the ability to sell directly to Western Europe without going through Israel's Citrus Marketing Board. The EC is encouraging Israel to permit Gazan fruit, accompanied by certificates of origin issued by local Arab chambers of commerce, to be sold directly by the Gazan industry and handled by Israeli ports.

Italy's 1987/88 citrus harvest was reduced significantly by freeze damage in March along with a heavy fruit drop during late summer resulting from unusually high temperatures and strong winds. Citrus exports, however, are expected to rebound from last season's depressed levels. Italian shippers anticipate a stronger export demand for their citrus following losses in Spain and Greece.

As shown in the table below, Italian citrus exports enjoy significant levels of subsidization provided by the EC. The EC export subsidy granted to oranges shipped to EC member states (penetration premium) was increased, in terms of dollars, by 11.7 percent for 1987/88, while the export subsidy for non-EC countries was raised 12 to 39 percent.

ITALY: EC EXPORT AND PROCESSING SUBSIDIES, 1987/88 1/
(Dollars per Metric Ton) 2/

Fruit	Penetration Premium 3/	Export Subsidy Eastern Europe	Export Subsidy Other	Processing Subsidy 4/	Minimum Price 5/
Oranges....	116-205	107-227	71-160	85-134	149-198
Mandarines.	172	97	97	---	---
Lemons.....	---	200	133	156	261

1/ EC subsidy levels granted to Greek citrus, expressed in dollars, are approximately 26 percent less than the levels shown above. 2/ Converted to dollars at the rate of 1,220 lire per dollar. 3/ Paid on exports to EC countries. 4/ Paid to processors. 5/ Minimum price processors must pay for fruit in order to be eligible for the subsidy.

The Italian orange crop consists largely of blood-type oranges which while readily accepted within Italy, are not as popular with most other European consumers because of their darker color and lower sugar content. Nevertheless, Italy has a loyal customer base for its oranges in Germany, Switzerland and Austria. These three countries accounted for more than 80 percent of Italian orange exports in 1986/87.

CITRUS

Italian lemon exports have experienced a pronounced downward trend in recent years. Export volume during 1986/87 plummeted to less than half of the year earlier level and to only 20 percent of the average volumes of the mid-1960's. Italy has traditionally shipped a large percentage of its lemon exports to Eastern Europe. Last year, Italian exporters completely retreated from the East European market because of a concern over their ability to collect given the extended payment terms required by government buying agencies.

Despite a sharp drop in Italian lemon supplies, exports during 1987/88 are forecast to be up modestly. A 40 percent increase, in terms of dollars to $200 per ton, in the EC lemon export subsidy on sales made to East European countries may induce some shipments during the current marketing year. Lemon exports to Western Europe will benefit from crop losses in Spain and Greece. The EC's lemon export subsidy granted to sales to other non-EC countries also was raised for the 1987/88 season by 40 percent to $96 per ton.

The EC export subsidy granted on lemon sales to EC member states (penetration premium) has been eliminated. In order to compensate the industry, the EC is adjusting upward reference prices imposed on imports from non-EC countries. The penetration premium for clementines was eliminated in 1986/87 while it is set to be abolished for mandarins and oranges in 1993/94.

The volume of citrus utilized by the Italian citrus industry is forecast to decline by 11 percent in 1987/88. Almost the entire reduction will be accounted for by a drop in oranges. Italian orange juice encounters consumer resistance in export markets because of its distinctly red color. Italian orange juice inventories increased substantially over the past year due to strong price competition from Brazil in export markets. These stocks will be worked off somewhat during the current year due to a smaller juice outturn and sharply higher price quotes for Brazilian orange juice. The EC processing subsidy for blood-type oranges in 1987/88 was reduced an average 12 percent from 1986/87.

The quantity of lemons utilized for processing in 1986/87 dropped sharply despite a near-record crop size and a processing subsidy of $140 per ton. Last year's heavy fruit supplies and the lower processing volume forced the Italian government to withdraw an estimated 280,000 tons of lemons from the market. Nearly all of this fruit was destroyed. A new EC regulation linking the receipt of subsidy payments by processors with the export of lemon juice greatly reduced processor incomes and, therefore, processing volumes. Processors that export less than 40 percent of their lemon juice production are permitted to receive the processing subsidy on only 40 percent of volume of fruit utilized. In order to partially offset the substantial loss of income experienced by many processors, the Italian Government provided a $62 per ton subsidy to all processors obtaining their lemons from grower associations. Lemon processing volume in 1987/88 again will be restricted despite the anticipated continuation of this supplementary subsidy.

The Greek citrus industry was hurt badly by a freeze this past March. The 1987/88 citrus harvest, in comparison to the record crop of a year earlier, will be cut nearly in half, with exportable supplies and fruit available for processing being sharply curtailed. A period of at least five to six years will be required for the industry to recover.

In recent years, the Greek citrus export trade had been monopolized by AGREX, a state controlled export agency. Under mounting pressure from the private trade and faced with the poor sales performance of AGREX, the Greek Government decided that export sales in 1987/88 will be handled exclusively by private exporters. Greek national subsidies previously provided to exports handled by AGREX are not expected to be available to sales made this year by the private trade.

Greek citrus exporters and processors enjoy the same subsidies granted by the EC to the Italian citrus industry. Subsidy levels set by the EC are expressed in European Currency Units (ECU's) and, with the exception of Spain and Portugal, are applied uniformly across all member states. ECU's are converted into national currencies by using seasonal "green rates" that are established for each EC country in the spring. These green rates, together with fluctuations in the value of the dollar relative to national currencies can create differences, in terms of dollars, in the subsidy levels provided by the EC to Greece and Italy. EC citrus subsidies granted to Greece in 1987/88 will be 26 percent less, expressed in dollars, than the levels shown in the above table for Italy.

Seventy to eighty percent of Greek citrus exports are made up of oranges, with more than half of all shipments destined for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Orange sales to these countries are based almost exclusively on barter terms and largely consist of low-quality Washington navels which are not accepted by consumers in most West European countries. The recent freeze will encourage Greece to accelerate its industry restructuring program which calls for replacing Washington navels with other varieties, particularly Valencias, and clementine tangerines. While Greece is expected to export some lemons in 1987/88, only small volumes will be shipped to normal customers in Eastern Europe. In order to assure adequate supplies for the domestic market, Greece may import lemons during the coming year.

Moroccan exports of fresh citrus are projected to increase during the current 1987/88 marketing year in response to larger exportable supplies. Most of the increase represents an improvement in this season's orange harvest. Fruit size, however, will be relatively small and overall fruit quality below average.

In recent years, Morocco's citrus exports were carried out by a state monopoly under the control of the Office for Commerce and Exports (OCE). This season, with the abolishment of OCE's monopoly status, several large shippers have united to form the Atlas Fruit Board which reportedly will control two-thirds of all citrus exports. OCE is expected to remain a factor in Morocco's citrus exports, especially in the negotiation of large contracts with markets such as the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia. OCE also may continue its promotional activities under the Maroc label, although new private labels are likely to be developed for citrus sales within the EC.

The Moroccan citrus industry views Spain's entry into the EC as posing long-term problems for attaining needed growth in Moroccan exports. The EC normally accounts for roughly half of Morocco's orange exports. Following Spain's accession to the EC, Morocco was offered a duty-free quota by the EC to assure the continuity of its citrus sales. The Moroccan citrus industry regards the EC offer as too restrictive. The industry fully supported Morocco's application this past July for membership in the EC. Now that the request has been denied, the industry will emphasize the development of markets outside the EC.

CITRUS

This year's orange juice production will be significantly larger given a record orange processing volume. The expansion of Morocco's juice plants and the addition of modern tank farm facilities should allow it to become a major supplier of orange juice to Western Europe. Total annual production capacity for frozen concentrated orange juice is estimated at approximately 30,000 tons at 65 degrees brix. Now that the expansion program for Morocco's citrus plants has been completed, installed capacity is believed sufficient to process 350,000 tons of citrus fruit, 70 percent more than the volume forecast for 1987/88.

Cypriot citrus exports in 1987/88 are expected to decline modestly from the previous season largely in response to a smaller crop outturn. Unusually hot weather during July and August hindered fruit development and lowered fruit quality. The 1987/88 export season began with lemon shipments in mid-October, about two weeks late.

Cyprus' citrus industry is export oriented. Normally, about 70-75 percent of the citrus crop is exported. The industry's most serious problem appears to be a scarcity of water. Drought in recent years has resulted in a depletion of underground water supplies and has created a serious increase in well salinity, particularly in the northern half of the island. Most new planting activity is restricted to southern Cyprus where the water problem is less severe, with growers favoring grapefruit and tangerines.

The European Community (EC) is the major export market for Cyprus' citrus, with the United Kingdom being the dominant destination. Czechoslovakia, nevertheless, is an important market for oranges and lemons while Austria takes significant amounts of lemons and grapefruit. Large shipments of oranges coming from North Cyprus also are destined for Turkey. The citrus industry has fully supported the Cyprus-EC Association Agreement. Under this protocol, Cyprus' citrus will enjoy more favorable duty treatment in the EC.

Egypt's citrus exports during 1987/88 are expected to show only marginal gains over year earlier levels despite a substantial increase in production. Citrus exports have trended downward because the Government's places a priority on providing adequate supplies of fresh citrus to domestic consumers. The orange crop by itself represents about half of Egypt's total fruit production, with oranges accounting for nearly all fresh fruit supplies available to most Egyptian consumers during the winter.

Sales to the Soviet Union--accounting for 60 percent of total shipments in 1986--are made under a 10-year barter trade agreement which expires in 1991. Saudi Arabia also is an important market. Unlike the Soviet Union which accepts smaller, heavily seeded fruit, Saudi Arabia takes Egypt's best navel oranges.

The outlook for increased export volumes does not appear bright. Domestic consumption requirements are rising rapidly and government regulations now prohibit new plantings in the fertile Nile Delta region where most of Egypt's citrus is grown. The Government, however, does provide many incentives to stimulate production in the newly reclaimed desert areas.

Turkish exports of fresh citrus during 1987/88 will decline from last year's record levels in line with a reduction in production. Lemons continue as the dominant citrus fruit type exported, with shipments accounting for approximately 45 percent of total export sales. The Soviet Union and East European countries are Turkey's most important customers for lemons. Exports of oranges are directed primarily to the Middle East, especially Kuwait, and to a lesser extent Jordan and Saudi Arabia. The majority of Turkey's grapefruit exports are earmarked for Western Europe while large sales of tangerines were made last season to Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Kuwait. Fresh citrus exports in 1987/88 will enjoy a two percent tax rebate. Additionally, the Government provides a two percent subsidy to exporters with an annual shipping value ranging from $2-10 million and a four percent subsidy to shippers selling $10-30 million.

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FRESH CITRUS: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1984/85 TO 1986/87 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

TABLE 1: TOTAL CITRUS	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
COUNTRY	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST 1987/88	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST 1987/88	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST 1987/88
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus	308	332	310	225	242	229	46	62	49
Egypt	1,397	1,506	1,594	147	155	160	10	13	14
Gaza	170	211	196	137	172	159	0	0	0
Greece	803	1,127	607	337	268	194	91	176	91
Israel	1,235	1,453	1,352	557	568	525	626	875	777
Italy	3,603	3,670	2,600	313	189	233	876	441	749
Morocco	1,218	971	1,148	587	469	502	176	48	207
Spain	3,510	3,867	3,976	2,039	2,203	1,956	365	339	335
Turkey	975	1,286	1,160	162	254	230	100	130	117
Subtotal	13,219	14,423	12,943	4,504	4,520	4,188	2,292	2,484	2,339
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba	729	730	760	652	670	505	145	145	155
Japan	3,222	2,884	3,294	27	21	20	796	717	808
Mexico	2,124	2,311	2,657	45	46	51	430	681	580
United States 2/	10,025	10,887	10,976	806	913	956	6,474	7,180	7,383
Subtotal	16,100	16,812	17,687	1,330	1,450	1,532	7,845	8,523	8,926
Total Northern Hemisphere	29,319	31,235	30,630	5,834	5,970	5,720	10,137	11,007	11,265
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina	1,310	1,520	—	110	135	—	410	458	—
Australia	637	613	—	51	51	—	370	364	—
Brazil	11,775	12,518	—	97	99	—	6,770	8,254	—
Chile	143	145	—	5	5	—	8	8	—
South Africa 3/	652	685	—	410	435	—	149	155	—
Uruguay	190	200	—	64	68	—	5	6	—
Total Southern Hemisphere	14,707	15,681	—	737	751	—	7,712	9,255	—
GRAND TOTAL	44,026	46,916	30,630	6,571	6,763	5,720	17,849	20,262	11,265

—Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. 2/ Exports do not include the category "Other Citrus " which consists of bergamots, kumquats, and other non-identified varieties. 3/ Includes Swaziland.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

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Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

FRESH CITRUS: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1984/85 TO 1986/87 4/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

TABLE 2: SWEET ORANGES	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
COUNTRY	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST 1987/88	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST 1987/88	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST 1987/88
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus	156	164	155	117	124	117	33	31	25
Egypt	1,168	1,235	1,300	147	155	160	7	8	8
Gaza 5/	142	181	168	112	148	135	—	—	—
Greece	554	881	460	236	213	170	60	149	70
Israel	685	861	770	374	373	530	305	523	440
Italy	2,257	2,260	1,600	139	105	110	540	500	500
Morocco 6/	881	650	814	414	317	350	145	46	175
Spain	1,942	2,023	2,281	996	1,022	1,030	163	83	96
Turkey	505	700	600	65	53	50	50	70	60
Subtotal	8,250	8,955	8,148	2,582	2,508	2,452	1,292	1,490	1,374
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba	390	410	440	265	285	315	100	105	115
Japan	63	62	63	—	—	—	3	2	3
Mexico	1,410	1,480	1,720	11	10	11	291	343	400
United States 7/	6,912	7,158	7,370	394	397	420	4,952	5,199	5,580
Subtotal	8,775	9,110	9,593	670	692	746	5,346	5,649	6,098
Total Northern Hemisphere	17,025	18,065	17,741	3,252	3,200	3,198	6,638	7,139	7,472
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina	560	700	—	64	55	—	120	150	—
Australia	519	508	—	42	46	—	316	294	—
Brazil	10,792	11,510	—	88	90	—	6,697	8,176	—
Chile	73	75	—	—	—	—	5	5	—
South Africa 6/ 8/	496	515	—	315	329	—	96	100	—
Uruguay	90	95	—	16	18	—	5	8	—
Total Southern Hemisphere	12,530	13,403	—	525	558	—	7,239	8,731	—
GRAND TOTAL	29,555	31,468	17,741	3,777	3,758	3,198	13,877	15,870	7,472

TABLE 3: TANGERINES	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
COUNTRY	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST 1987/88	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST 1987/88	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST 1987/88
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus	5	5	6	2	2	2	—	—	—
Egypt	106	117	125	—	—	—	3	3	4
Gaza 5/	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece	54	68	52	3	1	1	1	1	2
Israel	123	132	130	27	40	40	71	68	62
Italy	500	548	331	19	12	11	20	20	18
Morocco 9/	347	290	303	169	151	150	29	—	30
Spain	1,050	1,166	1,115	728	791	630	140	170	160
Turkey	257	300	310	64	62	65	26	30	31
Subtotal	2,442	2,626	2,372	991	1,059	899	290	292	307
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba	32	30	30	9	10	10	—	—	—
Japan 10/	2,870	2,542	2,935	27	21	20	712	672	755
Mexico	123	131	151	7	8	9	12	10	15
United States 11/	290	363	327	9	15	13	108	155	130
Subtotal	3,315	3,066	3,443	52	54	52	832	837	900
Total Northern Hemisphere	5,757	5,692	5,815	1,043	1,113	951	1,122	1,129	1,207
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina	250	260	—	8	9	—	3	3	—
Australia	32	31	—	4	3	—	5	5	—
Brazil 12/	606	600	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Chile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Africa 2/	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uruguay	48	50	—	8	9	—	—	—	—
Total Southern Hemisphere	936	941	—	27	27	—	8	8	—
GRAND TOTAL	6,693	6,633	5,815	1,070	1,140	951	1,130	1,137	1,207

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Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
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FRESH CITRUS: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1984/85 TO 1986/87 4/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

TABLE 4: LEMONS	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
COUNTRY	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST 1987/88	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST 1987/88	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST 1987/88
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus	54	57	53	37	35	36	5	8	6
Egypt	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaza	15	15	14	14	13	12	—	—	—
Greece	186	168	88	99	54	23	25	21	15
Israel	50	63	60	20	18	20	21	36	31
Italy	800	813	630	154	70	110	280	200	200
Morocco	17	20	20	2	1	2	—	—	—
Spain	483	645	547	300	380	285	43	65	60
Turkey	190	250	220	60	120	100	18	25	22
Subtotal	1,785	2,033	1,634	686	691	588	392	355	334
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	9	9	9	—	—	—	9	9	9
United States	632	986	817	130	151	155	237	561	400
Subtotal	642	996	827	130	151	155	246	570	409
Total Northern Hemisphere	2,427	3,029	2,461	816	842	743	638	925	743
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina	340	400	—	29	45	—	210	255	—
Australia 13/	47	40	—	5	3	—	24	21	—
Brazil 14/	16	16	—	—	—	—	16	16	—
Chile	70	70	—	5	5	—	3	3	—
South Africa	57	60	—	32	34	—	22	22	—
Uruguay	46	48	—	17	18	—	—	—	—
Total Southern Hemisphere	576	634	—	88	105	—	275	317	—
GRAND TOTAL	3,003	3,663	2,461	904	947	743	913	1,242	743

TABLE 5: GRAPEFRUIT	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
COUNTRY	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST 1987/88	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST 1987/88	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST 1987/88
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus	93	106	96	69	81	74	19	23	18
Egypt	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaza	13	15	14	11	13	12	—	—	—
Greece	5	6	4	—	—	—	3	3	2
Israel	371	385	380	132	131	129	229	244	240
Italy	8	8	8	1	2	2	—	—	—
Morocco	6	4	4	—	—	—	2	2	2
Spain	13	18	16	8	6	7	1	10	6
Turkey	34	30	25	13	19	15	2	3	2
Subtotal	535	574	549	234	252	239	256	285	270
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba	237	220	230	160	155	160	45	40	40
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	82	81	105	1	—	1	28	19	26
United States	2,122	2,323	2,410	270	347	365	1,143	1,241	1,260
Subtotal	2,441	2,634	2,735	431	502	526	1,216	1,300	1,326
Total Northern Hemisphere	2,976	3,208	3,284	665	754	765	1,472	1,585	1,596
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina	160	160	—	29	36	—	77	80	—
Australia	39	34	—	—	—	—	25	24	—
Brazil	21	27	—	—	—	—	17	22	—
Chile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Africa 8/	99	110	—	63	72	—	31	33	—
Uruguay	6	7	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Total Southern Hemisphere	325	338	—	95	101	—	153	159	—
GRAND TOTAL	3,301	3,546	3,284	760	855	765	1,625	1,744	1,596

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FRESH CITRUS: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1984/85 TO 1986/87 4/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

TABLE 6: OTHER CITRUS 4/	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
COUNTRY	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST 1987/88	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST 1987/88	1985/86	1986/87	FORECAST 1987/88
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egypt 15/	120	150	165	—	—	—	—	2	2
Gaza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece 16/	4	4	3	—	—	—	2	2	2
Israel	6	12	12	4	6	6	—	4	4
Italy 17/	38	41	31	—	—	—	38	41	31
Morocco	7	7	7	2	—	—	—	—	—
Spain 18/	23	15	17	5	4	4	10	11	13
Turkey 18/	9	6	5	—	—	—	4	2	2
Subtotal	207	235	240	11	10	10	62	62	54
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba 15/	70	70	70	10	20	20	—	—	—
Japan 19/	288	279	295	—	—	—	81	43	50
Mexico 20/	500	600	672	26	28	30	90	100	130
United States 20/	69	57	52	3	3	3	34	24	13
Subtotal	927	1,006	1,089	47	51	53	205	167	193
Total Northern Hemisphere	1,134	1,241	1,329	58	61	63	267	229	247
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brazil 21/	340	365	—	2	2	—	40	40	—
Chile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uruguay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Southern Hemisphere	340	365	—	2	2	—	40	40	—
GRAND TOTAL	1,474	1,606	1,329	60	63	63	307	269	247

—Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

4/ The crop year refers to harvest and marketing period. For oranges, tangerines, grapefruit, and limes this usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October–June in the Northern Hemisphere and April–December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. For lemons, the harvest and marketing period usually begins in late summer and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to August–June in the Northern Hemisphere and February–December in the Southern Hemisphere.
5/ Tangerine production is small and is included with oranges. 6/ Includes small quantity of tangerines.
7/ Includes temples. 8/ Includes some fruit produced in Swaziland, Botswana, and Mozambique which is marketed through the South African Citrus Board. 9/ Clementines only. 10/ Mainly satsumas (also called mandarin or unshu mikan), but also including mandarin hybrids. 11/ Includes tangelos, which accounts for about half of combined tangerine and tangelo production. 12/ State of Sao Paulo only, which apparently accounts for over one-half of Brazil's production. About 100,000 tons of tangerines which are processed are included in the orange table. 3/ Includes small amount of limes. 14/ State of Sao Paulo only. 15/ Mostly limes but some sour oranges and other varieties. 16/ Citrons and sour oranges. 17/ Mostly bergamots. 18/ Sour oranges. 19/ Summer oranges (natsu mikan or natsu daidai, a hybrid of mandarin with sour orange or pomelo). 20/ Limes 21/ Limes, State of Sao Paulo only, which apparently accounts for roughly 80 percent of Brazil's lime production. Small amount of lemon is included with Brazilian limes.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

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Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

TAIWAN: PROPOSED TARIFF REDUCTIONS, EFFECTIVE JAN. 1988

TARIFF NUMBER		COMMODIT RATE (%):	CURRENT RATE (%)	PROPOSED RATE(%)
0702-0200		FROZEN PEAS	32.5	25
0702-0400		FROZEN CORN, UNCOOKED (10050100)	35	30
		FROZEN CORN, COOKED (21070420	35	30
0702-9900	EX	FROZEN GREEN BEANS (07020400)	40	20
		FROZEN CARROTS (07020500)	40	20
0704-0200		ONIONS, DRIED-DEHYDRATED	50	40
0801-9910	EX	AVOCADOS, FRESH (08010700)	57.5	40
0805-0600		PECANS #	25	10
0805-9900	EX	MACADAMIA NUTS (08050700) #	40	10
0807-0300		CHERRIES	25	15
0807-9900	EX	PEACHES, NECTARINES, (08070500)	57.5	40
		APRICOTS (08070600)	57.5	40
0809-9900	EX	KIWIFRUIT, 1/31-5/31 (08090300)	57.5	40
0810-0100		FROZEN CHERRIES	35	25
0810-0200		FROZEN CRANBERRIES #	40	10
0810-0300		FROZEN BLUEBERRIES #	40	10
0810-9900	EX	FROZEN APPLES (08100500)	50	30
0812-0210		PRUNES, DRIED, BOXES #	25	10
0812-0220		PRUNES, DRIED, IN BULK #	25	10
1105-0100		POTATO FLOUR	25	20
1105-9900		POTATO MEAL & FLAKES	25	20
1207-0311		AMERICAN GINSENG	15 OR NT$1000/KG	10 OR NT$691/KG
1207-0312		GINSENG RADIX	15 OR NT$610/KG	10 OR NT$281/KG
1207-0313		GINSENG RADIX	15 OR NT$440/KG	10 OR NT$94/KG
1902-0300		INFANT FOOD	30	15
2003-0000	EX	FROZEN PEACHES WITH SUGAR	45	35
2006-0110		CANNED PEACHES	30	20
2006-1190	EX	CANNED FRUIT COCKTAIL (20060170)	30	20
2006-0300		PREP. FOR USE AS INFANT FOOD	30	15
2006-9900	EX	PISTACHIO, PREP/PRES (20060500) # *	20	10
		PECANS, PREP/PRES (20060600) #	45	10
		MACADAMIA NUTS, PREP (20060700) #	45	10
2007-0210		ORANGE JUICE	55	40
2007-0230		APPLE JUICE	45	40
2007-0240		GRAPE JUICE	45	40
2007-0250		CRANBERRY JUICE	45	40
2007-0290		OTHER FRUIT JUICES	55	40
2007-0390		OTHER VEGETABLE JUICES (20070390)	55	35
		ALOE VERA JUICE (20070320)	35	25
2007-0400		INFANT FOOD (JUICE)	20	15
2102-0100		COFFEE EXTRACTS/CONCENTRATES	45	20
2103-0000		PREPARED MUSTARD #	57.5 OR NT$37/KG	20 OR NT$12/KG
2104-0200		TOMATO KETCHUP #	45	10
2107-0900		CONC. FRUIT JUICE NOT UNDER 2007	45	40
2202-0000		NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, NOT UNDER 2007	35	20

EX: Denotes basket category having item excluded. Tariff number after commodity description represents new category. #: Met or exceeded U.S. request. *: Effective as of January 1988 as agreed to in April 1987.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1986	OCTOBER 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT					
APPLES.....(JUL)	27,291	43,292	45,296	68,124	168,274
CANADA.....	2,619	3,010	12,671	10,683	42,072
EC-TWELVE.....	1,023	5,053	2,393	6,109	11,581
UNITED KINGDOM...	807	1,924	2,011	2,886	8,694
NETHERLANDS.....	64	2,388	105	2,465	1,608
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2,741	2,569	2,917	3,002	13,498
SWEDEN.....	210	186	213	319	4,448
NORWAY.....	1,610	49	1,624	80	4,213
FINLAND.....	774	2,209	774	2,233	3,575
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	14,374	21,579	19,481	35,905	71,098
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	9,395	10,764	10,552	18,808	37,115
HONG KONG.....	1,577	5,971	2,396	9,647	18,274
MID. EAST & N. AFR	4,701	9,386	4,701	9,583	14,456
SAUDI ARABIA.....	3,566	4,736	3,566	4,736	11,975
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	782	4,412	782	4,569	1,619
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1,556	1,337	2,210	2,161	12,036
COLOMBIA.....	488	413	595	517	2,931
MEXICO.....	38	153	221	352	2,589
PANAMA.....	417	244	631	604	2,465
BRAZIL.....	410	109	429	109	1,755
COSTA RICA.....	156	268	253	367	1,272
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	276	342	918	644	3,499
OTHER.....	.	16	4	36	35
AVOCADOS.....(OCT)	135	706	135	706	11,660
CANADA.....	83	78	83	78	1,009
EC-TWELVE.....	3	202	3	202	5,422
FRANCE.....	1	3	1	3	3,757
UNITED KINGDOM...	1	184	1	184	1,084
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	49	.	49	370
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	49	375	49	375	4,811
JAPAN.....	48	375	48	375	4,803
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	5
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	2	.	2	40
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	.	2
STRAWBERRIES..(JAN)	388	794	9,624	10,396	9,827
CANADA.....	83	253	6,575	6,959	6,647
EC-TWELVE.....	18	38	583	625	604
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	1	141	66	141
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	279	501	2,256	2,669	2,363
JAPAN.....	276	486	2,122	2,494	2,229
MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	.	47	61	47
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	3	.	3
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	6	.	20	16	22
CHERRIES/SW&TT(MAY)	106	40	11,319	23,380	11,788
CANADA.....	41	.	3,291	5,843	3,594
EC-TWELVE.....	.	18	1,819	2,528	1,820
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	18	1,664	1,628	1,664
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	316	723	316
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	65	23	5,862	14,213	6,028
JAPAN.....	43	23	3,924	11,715	4,024
HONG KONG.....	5	.	1,671	1,985	1,671
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	3	11	3
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	26	54	26
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	1	1	1
OTHER.....	.	.	.	3	.
GRAPEFRUIT....(SEP)	15,722	18,409	18,385	23,955	347,316
CANADA.....	2,975	2,470	3,990	3,603	28,368
EC-TWELVE.....	8,343	6,052	9,042	6,565	101,680
FRANCE.....	4,507	3,472	4,607	3,489	59,198
NETHERLANDS.....	2,778	1,581	3,226	2,076	22,544
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	311	112	312	112	2,843
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3,881	9,759	4,823	13,659	213,860
JAPAN.....	3,768	9,648	4,367	12,814	195,257
MID. EAST & N. AFR	213	.	213	.	423
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	15	1	15	142
LEMONS.....(AUG)	13,111	11,469	37,444	30,844	150,926
CANADA.....	519	691	1,537	1,578	7,086
EC-TWELVE.....	332	89	793	169	3,000
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	18	73	18	303
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	12,260	10,427	35,041	28,836	139,959
JAPAN.....	11,688	9,823	33,321	27,264	129,911
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	244	.	244	577
LIMES.....(APR)	152	155	965	2,976	2,538
CANADA.....	17	55	652	554	1,176
EC-TWELVE.....	134	87	303	345	801
FRANCE.....	116	48	207	134	531
UNITED KINGDOM...	14	18	85	104	214
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	12	4	12	6
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1	1	5	2,061	556
MALAYSIA.....	.	.	.	856	293
HONG KONG.....	.	.	.	743	206
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	4	.
ORANGES.....(NOV)	16,625	13,188	394,162	396,542	394,162
CANADA.....	6,288	5,937	112,225	110,808	112,225
EC-TWELVE.....	87	.	6,718	17,529	6,718
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	3	.	1,560	2,481	1,560
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10,190	7,140	273,034	265,042	273,034
HONG KONG.....	7,490	3,491	125,736	103,917	125,736
JAPAN.....	1,893	3,328	108,734	121,299	108,734
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	15	112	15
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	52	104	559	457	559
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	5	6	49	107	49
OTHER.....	.	.	2	5	2
GRAPES.....(JUN)	20,845	20,167	66,085	77,395	102,075
CANADA.....	12,578	12,373	44,019	46,112	56,665
EC-TWELVE.....	207	516	2,412	4,890	3,605
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	25	97	234	2,078
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	7,622	6,540	18,196	24,451	33,681
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	2,904	2,227	4,743	9,680	12,416
HONG KONG.....	2,554	1,283	7,155	6,676	10,056
JAPAN.....	550	880	1,091	1,814	4,318
SINGAPORE.....	826	915	2,693	2,879	3,572
MID. EAST & N. AFR	37	312	168	469	478
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	319	327	1,020	1,035	4,626
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	82	74	171	203	942
OTHER.....	.	.	1	.	1
PEARS.....(JUL)	7,054	5,197	13,634	12,347	36,365
CANADA.....	2,685	2,373	8,409	7,203	18,742
EC-TWELVE.....	35	236	35	247	948
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1,654	1,143	1,706	1,507	7,301
SWEDEN.....	1,280	932	1,333	1,282	6,490
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	54	307	339	1,197	781
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1,178	359	1,438	817	4,115
SAUDI ARABIA.....	463	203	463	203	2,594
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	598	61	764	393	1,235
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1,440	778	1,670	1,370	4,259
BRAZIL.....	1,116	332	1,178	332	1,915
MEXICO.....	222	268	372	717	1,744
PANAMA.....	100	137	119	271	536
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	10	2	37	1	220
PRUNES/PLUMS..(JAN)	327	1,381	23,526	34,260	23,629
CANADA.....	208	343	12,428	11,414	12,502
EC-TWELVE.....	36	483	843	3,332	843
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	17	88	641	1,168	641
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	53	378	9,262	17,724	9,269
HONG KONG.....	21	67	7,056	10,939	7,056
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	238	1,211	5,370	1,211
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	1	16	69	16
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	13	76	314	465	326
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	12	21	87	32
KIWIFRUIT.....(OCT)	146	214	146	214	9,079
CANADA.....	97	104	97	104	2,098
EC-TWELVE.....	15	26	15	26	2,781
NETHERLANDS.....	15	26	15	26	1,974
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	.	.	332
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	.	1,772
SWEDEN.....	.	.	.	.	642
FINLAND.....	.	.	.	.	437
AUSTRIA.....	.	.	.	.	370
SWITZERLAND.....	.	.	.	.	314
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	35	82	35	82	2,313
JAPAN.....	31	28	31	28	2,015
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	107
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	2	.	2	8
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS.....(JUN)	31	43	94	211	277
CANADA.....	20	.	23	51	50
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	3	4	39
NETHERLANDS.....	.	.	3	3	21
SPAIN.....	.	.	.	.	16
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	10	.	18
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10	24	36	92	108
HONG KONG.....	1	22	7	41	62
JAPAN.....	5	2	11	29	27
MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	16	20	51	55
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	6	17	36	35
QATAR.....	.	.	1	.	12
KUWAIT.....	2	6	2	6	8
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	2	4
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	3	2	12	2
CHERRIES/MARAC(JUL)	198	146	824	845	2,569
CANADA.....	.	.	34	80	114
EC-TWELVE.....	7	10	27	29	114
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	8	27	10	28	56
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	153	93	642	627	2,040
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	49	52	196	271	807
HONG KONG.....	.	24	160	129	481
SINGAPORE.....	29	.	86	34	264
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	28	13	54	55	241
MID. EAST & N. AFR	11	2	29	16	47
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	19	7	25	47	94
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	6	59	18	105
CHERRIES/SW&TT(JUL)	382	496	1,017	2,099	4,009
CANADA.....	173	261	389	604	2,018

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1986	OCTOBER 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
CHERRIES, SW& (CONT)					
EC-TWELVE.....	15	51	31	846	145
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	3	19	21	71	52
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	176	166	500	554	1,627
JAPAN.....	85	89	253	187	730
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	89	29	176	156	595
SINGAPORE.....	.	27	37	136	215
MID. EAST & N. AFR	11	.	65	19	142
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	3	.	7	4	17
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	2	.	9
PEACHES.....(JUN)	2,084	2,697	7,499	6,597	15,992
CANADA.....	160	203	1,076	751	2,427
EC-TWELVE.....	4	.	150	41	331
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	23	47	369	121	547
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,715	2,299	5,221	5,247	11,224
JAPAN.....	1,298	1,956	3,808	3,322	8,690
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	138	155	801	1,073	1,443
MID. EAST & N. AFR	58	45	193	92	520
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	88	100	380	296	719
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	37	4	110	48	191
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	33
PEARS.....(JUN)	117	167	617	321	1,351
CANADA.....	7	11	7	25	81
EC-TWELVE.....	15	.	29	8	159
UNITED KINGDOM...	14	.	17	1	86
NETHERLANDS.....	.	.	9	7	70
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	47	10	356	28	415
SWEDEN.....	26	1	212	1	216
NORWAY.....	22	9	128	27	180
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	22	130	96	205	357
JAPAN.....	10	105	24	127	146
MARSHALL ISLANDS	.	.	.	24	46
PHILIPPINES.....	6	3	12	3	37
SINGAPORE.....	2	.	23	17	36
MID. EAST & N. AFR	5	10	34	22	119
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	20	.	48	13	125
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	3	6	48	21	95
PINEAPPLES....(JAN)	563	969	8,599	5,590	10,071
CANADA.....	332	579	4,117	3,730	4,744
EC-TWELVE.....	70	189	839	772	1,415
NETHERLANDS.....	55	19	582	359	741
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	152	150	326	531
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	125	173	441	340
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	138	19	3,236	383	3,264
PHILIPPINES.....	.	.	2,585	.	2,585
JAPAN.....	73	13	373	267	386
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	3	32	25	54
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	3	17	15	75	48
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	20	37	185	101	203
OTHER.....	.	.	2	64	2
MIXED FRUIT...(JUN)	1,983	3,272	8,162	10,283	18,910
CANADA.....	368	543	1,550	2,261	4,276
EC-TWELVE.....	16	147	182	198	741
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	111	182	596	348	1,105
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,155	2,022	4,511	6,282	9,016
JAPAN.....	310	646	1,308	1,697	3,314
HONG KONG.....	307	686	1,246	2,355	2,637
PHILIPPINES.....	312	210	658	748	1,095
SINGAPORE.....	95	412	679	934	913
MID. EAST & N. AFR	55	91	275	298	1,242
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	220	221	689	629	1,560
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	59	66	352	266	890
OTHER.....	.	.	8	.	79
DRIED FRUIT					
RAISINS.....(AUG)	9,345	8,745	25,729	30,659	80,516
CANADA.....	413	427	1,162	1,628	3,105
EC-TWELVE.....	3,369	4,790	9,663	14,876	34,309
UNITED KINGDOM...	940	1,824	3,723	5,967	14,590
GERMANY, FED. REP	901	1,270	2,319	3,592	7,696
DENMARK.....	923	788	2,182	3,168	5,494
NETHERLANDS.....	353	572	822	1,088	3,740
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1,808	1,328	5,577	5,266	10,131
SWEDEN.....	863	695	2,703	2,460	4,831
NORWAY.....	255	251	1,305	1,065	2,273
FINLAND.....	589	305	1,353	1,583	2,263
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3,368	1,627	8,586	7,814	29,254
JAPAN.....	2,453	950	6,163	5,409	19,249
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	197	61	817	295	3,120
MID. EAST & N. AFR	140	407	263	809	1,068
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	207	123	375	194	2,171
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	40	42	103	71	478
PRUNES.....(AUG)	7,279	7,281	18,293	16,510	54,427
CANADA.....	363	337	949	1,044	3,136
EC-TWELVE.....	3,413	4,239	8,905	8,035	27,527
GERMANY, FED. REP	629	1,307	1,829	2,488	7,506
ITALY.....	1,149	1,200	2,644	2,366	7,097
UNITED KINGDOM...	134	323	482	629	3,243
NETHERLANDS.....	130	168	714	319	2,821
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1,424	848	3,368	3,327	7,626
SWEDEN.....	612	361	1,216	1,033	2,963
FINLAND.....	611	227	1,388	1,645	2,209
NORWAY.....	147	206	530	532	1,492
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,678	1,216	3,988	2,898	12,424
JAPAN.....	1,339	838	2,759	2,149	9,120
MID. EAST & N. AFR	93	296	294	564	1,326
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	287	261	651	542	2,061
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	23	84	139	100	312
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	14
FRUIT JUICE (1,000 GALLONS) (FOR STRENGTH OF JUICE, SEE FOOTNOTES)					
GRPFRT, SS....(DEC)	125	142	1,403	1,923	1,587
CANADA.....	11	2	76	65	81
EC-TWELVE.....	26	40	419	602	517
FRANCE.....	25	40	386	383	418
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	22	155	86
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	1	18	12	19
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10	81	369	746	399
JAPAN.....	4	51	262	595	286
HONG KONG.....	3	21	41	75	41
MID. EAST & N. AFR	29	15	315	448	347
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	7	165	203	178
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	22	5	54	114	68
KUWAIT.....	4	.	43	28	43
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	34	.	42	.	42
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	15	3	164	50	181
NETHL. ANTILLES..	13	.	88	14	103
LW & WW ISLANDS..	.	1	19	20	21
BARBADOS.....	1	1	19	9	19
OTHER.....	.	.	1	.	1
ORANGE, SS....(DEC)	216	316	3,072	4,032	3,535
CANADA.....	58	3	558	608	625
EC-TWELVE.....	40	106	827	1,247	1,075
FRANCE.....	36	76	806	1,158	1,051
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	2	8	11	11
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	56	106	601	600	633
JAPAN.....	12	16	236	191	245
HONG KONG.....	11	63	100	146	105
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	20	5	82	80	82
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	.	.	56	18	66
MID. EAST & N. AFR	29	68	743	1,229	835
SAUDI ARABIA.....	4	32	393	474	395
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	18	1	115	354	166
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	2	4	39	23	42
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	31	24	271	282	291
OTHER.....	.	2	24	32	24
GRPFRT, FC....(DEC)	169	71	1,846	2,733	1,938
CANADA.....	41	23	345	526	394
EC-TWELVE.....	6	16	209	274	229
GERMANY, FED. REP	3	14	83	119	102
NETHERLANDS.....	1	0	100	112	100
UNITED KINGDOM...	2	1	24	42	25
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	12	5	78	43	84
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	108	25	1,158	1,833	1,173
JAPAN.....	106	25	1,130	1,803	1,143
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	.	51	39	51
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	.	3	14	3
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	1	2	3	3
ORANGE, FC....(DEC)	864	679	8,594	11,445	9,578
CANADA.....	366	359	3,201	4,889	3,682
EC-TWELVE.....	143	101	2,116	2,982	2,323
GERMANY, FED. REP	38	23	821	1,112	875
NETHERLANDS.....	25	9	708	817	715
UNITED KINGDOM...	65	24	286	603	353
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	65	86	809	1,092	909
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	169	110	1,451	1,711	1,542
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	27	38	472	521	499
HONG KONG.....	13	23	239	362	248
JAPAN.....	87	1	205	277	215
MID. EAST & N. AFR	74	7	522	320	566
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	31	11	331	348	370
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	16	4	158	99	181
OTHER.....	.	.	5	5	5
GRPFRT, CNF...(DEC)	113	105	2,127	1,707	2,201
CANADA.....	87	73	277	987	312
EC-TWELVE.....	1	4	101	132	101
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	11	191	188	212
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	19	17	1,406	344	1,406
JAPAN.....	.	5	1,219	165	1,219
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	94	.	101
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	4	.	4
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	7	.	48	56	51
OTHER.....	.	.	5	.	15
ORANGE, CNF...(DEC)	232	179	3,279	3,254	3,611
CANADA.....	3	8	187	92	190
EC-TWELVE.....	76	6	280	643	301
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	10	215	330	215
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	106	136	2,054	1,666	2,263

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1986	OCTOBER 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
ORANGE, CNF. (CONT)					
MALAYSIA.....	58	37	644	470	721
SINGAPORE.....	21	6	389	299	449
JAPAN.....	2	17	397	223	402
HONG KONG.....	23	17	323	418	326
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	265	283	353
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4	1	34	11	34
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	42	18	215	214	226
OTHER.....	.	.	28	15	28
FRESH VEGETABLES					
ASPARAGUS.....(OCT)	4	13	4	13	9,320
CANADA.....	2	5	2	5	3,865
EC-TWELVE.....	.	2	.	2	1,017
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	.	.	503
ITALY.....	.	.	.	.	493
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	.	377
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1	7	1	7	3,034
JAPAN.....	1	7	1	7	2,841
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	2
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	.	1,020
MEXICO.....	.	.	.	.	1,020
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	.	3
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	1
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	11,056	10,701	11,056	10,701	113,115
CANADA.....	9,585	9,417	9,585	9,417	95,836
EC-TWELVE.....	306	253	306	253	2,317
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	.	75
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	923	876	923	876	12,768
HONG KONG.....	680	764	680	764	11,632
MID. EAST & N. AFR	56	3	56	3	612
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	20	101	20	101	180
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	166	51	166	51	1,328
ONION.....(OCT)	10,846	8,850	10,846	8,850	76,536
CANADA.....	3,411	2,519	3,411	2,519	54,140
EC-TWELVE.....	18	94	18	94	1,000
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	74	.	74	252
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	6,929	4,625	6,929	4,625	16,199
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	3,790	1,391	3,790	1,391	5,602
JAPAN.....	1,517	1,579	1,517	1,579	4,290
HONG KONG.....	1,185	922	1,185	922	4,113
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	39	.	39	150
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	469	1,487	469	1,487	3,881
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	21	14	21	14	838
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	77
POTATOES, TABL(OCT)	976	797	976	797	44,023
CANADA.....	687	576	687	576	41,404
EC-TWELVE.....	54	.	54	.	54
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	14	.	14	.	14
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	39	81	39	81	351
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	63
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	112	75	112	75	1,422
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	70	65	70	65	698
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	17
POTATOES, SEED(OCT)	113	18	113	18	5,675
CANADA.....	19	.	19	.	5,144
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	18	.	18	22
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	35	.	35	.	151
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	59	.	59	.	358
TOMATOES.....(OCT)	5,248	4,821	5,248	4,821	63,503
CANADA.....	5,075	4,175	5,075	4,175	61,069
EC-TWELVE.....	4	.	4	.	68
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	148	581	148	581	2,041
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	3	18	3	18	70
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	18	47	18	47	252
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	4
CANNED VEGETABLES					
CORN.....(AUG)	8,493	10,453	19,632	24,248	82,982
CANADA.....	27	33	264	104	932
EC-TWELVE.....	3,335	2,466	8,549	7,650	29,052
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,496	1,218	3,546	3,292	13,645
UNITED KINGDOM...	991	575	2,441	2,527	8,209
FRANCE.....	598	277	1,882	869	4,287
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	464	435	2,100	1,884	8,425
SWITZERLAND.....	226	182	1,337	1,023	4,829
SWEDEN.....	150	137	499	535	2,500
NORWAY.....	52	98	182	249	906
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4,449	7,266	8,045	13,974	41,898
JAPAN.....	3,549	5,952	5,985	10,377	31,798
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	41	103	114	493
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	119	136	347	342	1,416
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	100	76	224	179	758
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	8
TOM./PST&PULP.(JUL)	306	394	1,199	1,320	3,443
CANADA.....	85	71	447	426	1,221
EC-TWELVE.....	2	48	31	67	96
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	1	.	3
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	144	229	440	606	1,402
JAPAN.....	48	120	176	336	604
FR PACIFIC ISLAND	51	52	159	121	324
MID. EAST & N. AFR	45	8	147	38	228
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	16	18	83	87	224
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	14	19	49	95	267
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	1
TOMATO, WHOLE.(JUL)	459	119	1,578	956	4,809
CANADA.....	232	10	760	575	2,045
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	5	15	201
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	210	87	626	252	2,063
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	90	.	456	.	1,532
JAPAN.....	51	42	66	166	261
MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	7	107	11	206
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	2	8	10	27
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	15	13	73	92	252
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	15
OTHER PROCESSED VEGETABLES					
CORN/SWEET/FRZ(JUL)	2,664	4,076	11,533	13,005	38,569
CANADA.....	90	102	517	989	2,004
EC-TWELVE.....	458	49	1,500	421	4,335
UNITED KINGDOM...	408	32	1,295	345	3,459
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	18	18	115	73	921
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,091	3,865	9,288	11,390	30,559
JAPAN.....	1,924	3,244	7,685	9,696	26,288
AUSTRALIA.....	153	560	1,470	1,458	3,749
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	22	13	98	321
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	3	3	3	3	129
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	4	18	98	32	299
FR. FRIES/FRZ.(JUL)	7,130	9,820	25,717	34,587	85,888
CANADA.....	16	18	338	129	839
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	15	394	23
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	.	101
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	7,013	9,620	25,014	33,442	83,074
JAPAN.....	5,982	8,464	21,542	28,653	72,041
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	99	16	442	1,006
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4	9	25	13	87
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	96	74	308	167	745
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	14
GARLIC/DRD/DEH(JAN)	530	276	3,619	2,644	4,923
CANADA.....	71	103	761	1,052	922
EC-TWELVE.....	100	87	916	789	1,706
UNITED KINGDOM...	24	31	381	301	1,006
GERMANY, FED. REP	73	23	367	294	433
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	16	31	202	189	237
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	67	55	393	394	458
MID. EAST & N. AFR	7	.	109	52	118
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	259	.	1,162	127	1,379
BRAZIL.....	258	.	1,130	103	1,343
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	3	.	10	28	31
OTHER.....	6	.	67	13	73
ONIONS/DRD/DEH(JAN)	1,249	1,867	11,657	13,087	14,852
CANADA.....	186	166	1,170	1,612	1,462
EC-TWELVE.....	610	770	5,540	5,861	7,386
UNITED KINGDOM...	249	305	1,956	2,096	3,095
GERMANY, FED. REP	222	331	2,043	2,145	2,422
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	176	168	1,458	1,660	1,732
SWEDEN.....	23	56	489	512	609
SWITZERLAND.....	55	59	446	594	497
NORWAY.....	37	29	293	308	345
FINLAND.....	61	24	208	235	253
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	250	686	3,188	3,525	3,908
JAPAN.....	131	485	2,036	2,198	2,520
AUSTRALIA.....	77	125	955	980	1,141
MID. EAST & N. AFR	11	.	33	40	41
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	7	76	103	230	135
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	9	.	92	90	114
OTHER.....	.	.	75	69	75
POTATO/FLAKES.(OCT)	705	1,763	705	1,763	19,874
CANADA.....	20	32	20	32	723
EC-TWELVE.....	180	235	180	235	2,545
FRANCE.....	124	.	124	.	1,001
NETHERLANDS.....	19	94	19	94	619
UNITED KINGDOM...	37	130	37	130	528
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	18	.	18	383
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	471	1,239	471	1,239	15,587
JAPAN.....	380	1,046	380	1,046	13,882
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	94
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	32	238	32	238	505
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	.	1	.	19
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	18
POTATO/DRD/DEH(OCT)	681	314	681	314	5,283
CANADA.....	490	202	490	202	4,258
EC-TWELVE.....	137	.	137	.	187
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	18	31	18	31	57
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	26	23	26	23	562
JAPAN.....	26	11	26	11	310

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1986	OCTOBER 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
POTATO,DRD/D (CONT)					
SINGAPORE.....	.	8	.	8	89
MID. EAST & N. AFR	9	8	9	8	111
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	36	.	36	65
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	5	1	5	42
OTHER.....	.	7	.	7	1
TREE NUTS					
ALMONDS,UNSHLD(JUL)	351	816	960	1,959	3,084
CANADA.....	121	147	177	198	490
EC-TWELVE.....	.	260	8	524	45
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	1	.	21	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	34	36	55	79	229
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	153	32	270	205
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	8	29	23	129	348
MEXICO.....	7	26	13	97	330
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	6	2	6	7
OTHER.....	189	184	663	733	1,760
INDIA.....	189	184	663	733	1,760
PECANS,UNSHLD.(OCT)	79	164	79	164	662
CANADA.....	51	48	51	48	140
EC-TWELVE.....	19	62	19	62	347
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	20	.	20	176
NETHERLANDS.....	.	.	.	.	57
UNITED KINGDOM...	19	42	19	42	54
ITALY.....	.	.	.	.	48
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	6	41	6	41	80
SWITZERLAND.....	.	41	.	41	62
SWEDEN.....	6	.	6	.	14
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2	1	2	1	63
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	10	1	10	1
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	.	.	.	30
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	2	.	2	.
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	1
WALNUTS,UNSHLD(AUG)	24,156	31,694	25,841	35,640	45,420
CANADA.....	403	446	685	700	2,137
EC-TWELVE.....	21,828	28,953	22,305	31,625	33,450
GERMANY, FED. REP	6,901	6,610	6,995	8,041	11,618
SPAIN.....	6,748	9,908	6,968	10,151	8,909
NETHERLANDS.....	3,970	6,298	3,989	7,120	6,267
ITALY.....	2,825	4,163	2,861	4,275	4,441
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	911	856	1,033	1,021	1,573
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	263	1,171	364	1,232	1,680
MID. EAST & N. AFR	40	81	48	114	402
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	692	164	1,386	925	6,106
MEXICO.....	450	155	1,123	914	4,295
BRAZIL.....	194	.	194	.	1,369
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	23	.	23	53
OTHER.....	19	.	19	.	19
PISTACH,UNSHLD(SEP)	65	112	108	392	2,002
CANADA.....	.	.	.	.	25
EC-TWELVE.....	33	2	45	193	466
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	.	191	282
GERMANY, FED. REP	18	.	30	.	86
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	15	2	15	66
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	28	61	49	150	1,302
CHINA (MAINLAND).	11	36	31	91	668
HONG KONG.....	5	.	5	20	516
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	19	.	19	15
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	2	.	4	.	18
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	.	37
OTHER.....	1	15	8	15	72
ALMONDS,SHLD..(JUL)	8,234	19,111	28,237	48,553	62,054
CANADA.....	1,071	230	2,298	1,299	4,646
EC-TWELVE.....	3,758	14,282	15,685	33,734	28,089
GERMANY, FED. REP	2,067	8,551	8,155	19,913	13,648
FRANCE.....	422	2,015	2,888	4,341	5,147
UNITED KINGDOM...	335	967	1,738	2,400	4,151
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	862	1,677	3,316	5,452	7,072
SWEDEN.....	299	875	1,372	2,290	3,039
SWITZERLAND.....	90	363	580	805	2,018
NORWAY.....	397	334	953	1,938	1,174
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,368	1,764	6,374	4,508	15,712
JAPAN.....	2,079	1,263	5,107	3,334	12,394
MID. EAST & N. AFR	31	753	196	1,385	1,848
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	80	271	146	387	558
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	7	.	10	35
OTHER.....	65	126	223	1,777	4,094
PECANS,SHLD...(OCT)	96	153	96	153	964
CANADA.....	67	51	67	51	626
EC-TWELVE.....	12	99	12	99	244
UNITED KINGDOM...	5	16	5	16	81
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	.	18	.	18	62
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	8	.	8	47
NETHERLANDS.....	.	58	.	58	40
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	16	.	16	.	37
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	4	.	4	32
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	2	.	2	.	22
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	.	1

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1986	OCTOBER 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
WALNUTS,SHLD..(AUG)	2,676	1,433	3,763	2,767	8,876
CANADA.....	145	142	392	435	851
EC-TWELVE.....	1,840	658	2,331	1,375	4,099
SPAIN.....	963	135	1,127	184	1,730
GERMANY, FED. REP	307	249	596	793	1,089
ITALY.....	539	.	539	83	850
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	61	216	93	253	281
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	509	257	746	443	3,082
JAPAN.....	279	73	355	104	1,770
AUSTRALIA.....	134	144	265	211	875
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	57	38	84	124	327
MID. EAST & N. AFR	36	157	90	238	352
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	85	2	86	21	145
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	1	17	2	55
OTHER.....	1	0	9	0	11
PISTACHIO,SHLD(SEP)	30	29	58	54	431
CANADA.....	.	.	10	.	18
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	7	.	82
FRANCE.....	.	.	7	.	77
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	.	0	.	3
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	11	10	13	16	70
JAPAN.....	.	10	.	10	22
HONG KONG.....	.	.	.	5	20
AUSTRALIA.....	11	.	12	.	17
SINGAPORE.....	.	.	1	.	8
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	19	19	27	38	232
MEXICO.....	19	18	27	36	223
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	.	0
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	26
ALMONDS,PREP..(JUL)	3,881	4,656	11,998	11,829	26,256
CANADA.....	210	174	592	456	1,349
EC-TWELVE.....	1,742	3,182	7,043	8,217	12,968
GERMANY, FED. REP	697	1,388	3,168	4,295	4,821
UNITED KINGDOM...	326	265	1,666	666	3,394
FRANCE.....	281	522	1,574	1,506	3,292
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	644	390	1,498	1,059	2,527
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,132	418	2,653	1,223	8,610
JAPAN.....	1,067	254	2,238	785	7,460
MID. EAST & N. AFR	143	412	175	753	705
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	6	68	15	72	45
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	.	4	8	11
OTHER.....	2	13	19	41	41
HOPS					
HOPS.....(SEP)	41	286	145	292	1,806
CANADA.....	8	1	8	1	268
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	.	.	11
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1	29	1	29	354
JAPAN.....	1	28	1	28	307
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	9	255	113	255	1,085
BRAZIL.....	9	255	111	255	550
COLOMBIA.....	.	.	.	.	215
ARGENTINA.....	.	.	.	.	140
MEXICO.....	.	.	.	.	136
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	23	.	23	6	39
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	49
HOPS EXTRACT..(SEP)	274	245	323	324	2,200
CANADA.....	3	.	3	4	63
EC-TWELVE.....	10	5	14	7	254
NETHERLANDS.....	5	.	9	.	113
GERMANY, FED. REP	5	5	5	5	82
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	.	2	30
IRELAND.....	.	.	.	.	27
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	0	15
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1	.	2	8	130
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	256	232	291	284	1,550
MEXICO.....	232	202	232	202	698
BRAZIL.....	12	21	47	21	317
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	8	1	8	27
OTHER.....	4	.	13	13	161
WINE (1000 GALLONS)					
GRAPE WINES...(JAN)	616	1,401	5,539	9,031	6,779
CANADA.....	225	287	2,090	2,692	2,496
EC-TWELVE.....	174	489	1,242	2,498	1,576
UNITED KINGDOM...	146	311	779	1,590	962
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	9	73	197	256	229
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	10	75	130	621	166
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	110	402	1,062	2,267	1,316
JAPAN.....	71	300	825	1,509	1,012
MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	0	4	11	4
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	16	39	165	232	214
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	79	107	826	679	985
BAHAMAS.....	17	10	183	141	225
NETHL. ANTILLES..	8	42	184	148	209
LW & WW ISLANDS..	19	15	171	118	191
DOMINICAN REPUBLI	.	10	110	17	110
OTHER.....	0	2	20	31	22
ESSENTIAL OILS					

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COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1986	OCTOBER 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
LEMON OIL.....(NOV)	37	32	692	473	692
CANADA.....	11	3	46	67	46
EC-TWELVE.....	3	11	414	232	414
UNITED KINGDOM...	1	10	322	118	322
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	1	6	13	6
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	13	12	146	127	146
JAPAN.....	11	11	89	98	89
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	0	0	27	3	27
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	.	9	.	9
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	9	5	69	32	69
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	0	.
OTHER.....	1	.	2	1	2
ORANGE OIL....(NOV)	145	52	1,469	1,379	1,469
CANADA.....	1	.	34	50	34
EC-TWELVE.....	33	21	300	420	300
NETHERLANDS.....	4	13	119	90	119
GERMANY, FED. REP	8	4	58	184	58
FRANCE.....	3	.	51	46	51
UNITED KINGDOM...	16	0	44	49	44
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	4	.	167	91	167
SWITZERLAND.....	.	.	160	87	160
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	71	26	437	493	437
JAPAN.....	22	23	278	313	278
HONG KONG.....	44	3	87	105	87
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	1	1	1
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	19	5	437	291	437
MEXICO.....	2	5	349	263	349
COLOMBIA.....	14	.	[illegible]	.	66
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	2	2	2
OTHER.....	15	.	91	31	91
PEPPERMINT OIL(NOV)	88	81	963	1,194	963
CANADA.....	5	4	43	46	43
EC-TWELVE.....	42	38	469	522	469
UNITED KINGDOM...	8	12	212	223	212
GERMANY, FED. REP	7	15	82	112	82
FRANCE.....	9	5	61	62	61
NETHERLANDS.....	2	2	49	42	49
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	15	.	34	34	34
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9	30	242	400	242
JAPAN.....	1	2	142	241	142
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	6	11	44	84	44
HONG KONG.....	.	.	25	37	25
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	1	9	10	9
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	15	6	[illegible]	146	138
MEXICO.....	10	4	78	59	78
BRAZIL.....	[illegible]	0	17	21	17
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	0	0	4	3	4
OTHER.....	1	3	24	33	24
SPEARMINT OIL.(NOV)	49	27	470	348	470
CANADA.....	2	2	28	19	28
EC-TWELVE.....	16	10	232	180	232
UNITED KINGDOM...	6	5	74	62	74
FRANCE.....	3	0	65	47	65
ITALY.....	5	1	40	20	40
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	1	2	1
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	25	8	119	69	119
JAPAN.....	24	4	71	39	71
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	0	1	27	8	27
HONG KONG.....	.	2	14	15	14
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	0	3	3	3
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	5	7	73	53	73
MEXICO.....	3	4	37	40	37
BRAZIL.....	2	2	33	5	33
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	0	.	0
OTHER.....	1	1	14	21	14

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE -- ORANGE IN 42 DEGREE BRIX, GRAPEFRUIT IN 40 DEGREE BRIX
CNF: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN -- GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGE IN SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT
SW: SWEET TT: TART PST: PASTE DRD/DEH: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1986	OCTOBER 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT & MELONS					
APPLES.....(JUL)	5,886	7,284	25,709	24,660	139,253
CHILE.....	.	40	610	316	43,315
CANADA.....	5,708	7,244	10,264	12,878	38,929
NEW ZEALAND....	.	.	6,830	5,583	35,599
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	7,270	.	7,280
FRANCE.....	.	.	.	31	7,239
BANANAS.....(JAN)	227,002	225,949	2,464,233	2,457,463	2,978,394
ECUADOR.....	49,282	41,288	624,229	608,929	744,118
COSTA RICA.....	37,937	46,735	478,092	473,776	565,699
COLOMBIA.....	45,008	40,651	426,649	399,433	521,090
HONDURAS.....	46,067	51,547	422,779	491,711	516,453
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	43	37	7,659	11,716	7,761
CANADA.....	48	37	7,212	11,329	7,217
STRAWBERRIES(JAN)	55	308	4,285	12,911	5,892
MEXICO.....	24	224	3,813	12,339	4,889
GRAPEFRUIT..(SEP)	47	39	94	39	1,818
BAHAMAS.....	.	39	.	39	1,470
LEMONS.....(AUG)	451	160	4,045	2,325	9,749
BAHAMAS.....	392	119	2,846	382	4,605
SPAIN.....	59	38	164	559	3,466
CHILE.....	.	2	1,035	1,383	1,535
LIMES.....(APR)	1,904	3,045	15,921	19,090	27,498
MEXICO.....	1,435	2,760	13,687	18,047	24,201
TANG./MANDAR(NOV)	541	1,093	9,673	14,256	9,673
MEXICO.....	541	1,085	6,218	8,191	6,218
SPAIN.....	.	.	1,867	4,562	1,867
JAPAN.....	.	5	1,477	1,420	1,477
ORANGES.....(NOV)	211	611	28,159	20,148	28,159
MEXICO.....	117	487	8,555	10,403	8,555
SPAIN.....	.	.	6,314	2,038	6,314
ISRAEL.....	.	.	6,205	3,758	6,205
GRAPES.....(JUN)	4,517	1,017	29,465	35,270	238,540
CHILE.....	.	148	2,833	206	210,579
MANGOES.....(JAN)	21	2	43,746	51,930	44,744
MEXICO.....	.	.	36,570	42,614	36,685
HAITI.....	21	.	6,755	8,716	7,402
CANTALOUPES.(MAY)	477	42	51,508	43,881	132,952
MEXICO.....	477	16	48,019	42,282	103,743
MELONS,OTHER(MAY)	91	132	12,928	12,717	71,261
MEXICO.....	.	73	9,888	10,564	33,425
GUATEMALA.....	7	.	1,456	824	9,774
WATERMELONS.(APR)	.	120	60,722	93,720	105,411
MEXICO.....	.	120	56,220	92,922	95,872
PEARS.....(JUL)	1,911	1,461	4,032	3,606	31,707
CHILE.....	.	.	.	.	14,797
ARGENTINA.....	.	5	95	107	6,336
AUSTRALIA.....	74	.	544	.	5,613
JAPAN.....	1,789	1,224	3,134	3,267	3,269
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	3,111	3,905	63,849	67,160	77,229
COSTA RICA.....	1,745	1,627	26,320	29,405	33,226
HONDURAS.....	283	975	23,291	25,258	25,841
DOMINICAN REPUB	723	644	9,699	8,888	12,236
KIWIFRUIT...(OCT)	27	109	27	109	17,530
NEW ZEALAND....	27	109	27	109	17,128
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUN)	705	362	1,914	1,962	4,803
SPAIN.....	622	48	1,282	704	3,285
GREECE.....	.	15	347	68	616
MANDARINS...(JAN)	3,401	2,789	37,597	44,612	44,289
SPAIN.....	1,188	1,942	18,256	25,379	20,644
JAPAN.....	1,592	280	10,143	4,321	13,179
KOREA, REPUBLIC	441	174	5,112	8,501	6,049
OLIVES,TOTAL(NOV)	5,719	7,590	65,294	78,674	65,294
SPAIN.....	5,028	7,006	57,090	69,419	57,090
-BRN,N GR/RP(NOV)	161	292	2,538	5,153	2,538
GREECE.....	144	169	2,372	2,025	2,372
-BRN,GR,N RP(NOV)	717	511	5,859	8,253	5,859
SPAIN.....	400	339	4,004	4,520	4,004
MEXICO.....	288	56	805	2,399	805
-BRN,RP,N GR(NOV)	45	63	572	769	572
GREECE.....	36	24	461	515	461
-BRN,RP/GRN.(NOV)	277	478	3,368	3,615	3,368
SPAIN.....	257	423	3,013	3,176	3,013
-PITTED/STUF(NOV)	4,442	6,124	51,216	59,075	51,216
SPAIN.....	4,315	6,077	49,586	58,023	49,586
-PRP/PRS NEC(NOV)	77	122	1,740	1,809	1,740
GREECE.....	21	61	1,003	959	1,003
SPAIN.....	47	47	451	591	451
PEACHES, ALL(JUN)	696	1,120	5,707	5,993	17,306
GREECE.....	360	515	1,277	1,337	8,147
CHILE.....	81	127	1,553	1,388	4,386
REP SOUTH AFRIC	25	.	1,754	.	1,754
PEARS.....(JUN)	204	12	1,719	391	2,478
SPAIN.....	24	12	621	172	772
REP SOUTH AFRIC	17	.	497	.	497
AUSTRALIA.....	77	.	195	45	484
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	15,190	17,629	224,635	212,836	253,442
PHILIPPINES....	6,999	7,983	94,557	91,264	108,369
THAILAND.....	6,662	6,634	99,406	91,786	108,016
MIX,N TROPIC(JUN)	1,114	867	6,495	6,023	15,127
MEXICO.....	751	788	3,659	5,141	9,631
AUSTRALIA.....	40	.	780	71	1,827

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COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1986	OCTOBER 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
DRIED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUL)	616	461	1,405	1,303	8,360
TURKEY.....	562	384	1,022	1,053	7,092
DATES,W/PITS(SEP)	13	22	19	34	975
IRAN.....	.	.	.	.	731
CHINA (MAINLAND	7	.	11	3	150
DATES,PITTED(SEP)	23	99	38	159	2,026
IRAN.....	.	.	.	.	719
TUNISIA.....	.	.	.	.	531
PAKISTAN.....	.	.	.	.	441
DRIED FIGS..(SEP)	818	1,099	835	1,206	2,649
GREECE.....	688	950	705	988	2,214
TURKEY.....	109	51	109	92	333
RAISINS/SULT(AUG)	1,012	2,129	1,796	3,754	5,584
MEXICO.....	1,008	2,047	1,759	3,619	5,140
FIG PASTE...(SEP)	.	230	.	414	2,418
SPAIN.....	.	.	.	.	1,173
TURKEY.....	.	230	.	414	754
GREECE.....	.	.	.	.	454
FRUIT JUICE 1/					
(FOR UNITS OF MEASURE SEE BELOW)					
APPLE/PEAR..(JUL)	2,507	2,684	10,375	10,880	34,593
GERMANY, FED. R	637	292	2,233	1,526	8,416
AUSTRIA.....	329	189	1,000	1,153	5,430
ARGENTINA.....	325	1,423	1,865	5,148	5,307
BELGIUM LUXEMBO	389	52	1,556	482	3,707
HUNGARY.....	47	102	50	206	1,911
FCOJ.....(DEC)	60,239	42,464	358,274	352,886	392,148
BRAZIL.....	59,196	39,662	327,167	317,698	359,364
GRAPE,CONC,A(JAN)	3,093	3,003	23,825	16,523	29,482
BRAZIL.....	1,320	1,273	10,426	5,446	13,048
ARGENTINA.....	1,492	1,603	8,215	8,062	10,101
PINEAP. N CO(JAN)	974	2,870	24,546	22,914	28,388
PHILIPPINES....	960	2,729	23,974	22,293	27,482
PINEAP. CONC(JAN)	3,751	2,745	47,651	41,301	55,578
PHILIPPINES....	2,178	1,558	18,949	18,761	23,418
THAILAND.....	609	551	18,025	15,539	20,318
FROZEN FRUIT					
BLUEBERRIES.(JAN)	340	616	3,834	6,134	4,616
CANADA.....	316	616	3,753	5,630	4,527
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	898	114	5,202	2,511	6,506
YUGOSLAVIA.....	639	94	2,470	837	3,077
HUNGARY.....	79	19	191	89	686
NEW ZEALAND....	.	.	673	927	679
STRAWBERRIES(DEC)	749	984	21,151	35,343	22,007
MEXICO.....	386	851	16,023	29,810	16,468
POLAND.....	247	66	2,869	2,365	3,163
FRESH VEGETABLES					
BEANS 2/....(OCT)	143	94	143	94	13,146
MEXICO.....	5	37	5	37	11,162
CABBAGE.....(OCT)	782	3,362	782	3,362	10,511
CANADA.....	764	3,362	764	3,362	9,130
NETHERLANDS....	.	.	.	.	1,172
CARROTS 2/..(OCT)	9,611	8,464	9,611	8,464	42,776
CANADA.....	9,409	7,510	9,409	7,510	36,986
CAULIFLOWER.(OCT)	755	517	755	517	6,447
MEXICO.....	.	29	.	29	3,450
CANADA.....	721	475	721	475	2,453
CELERY.....(OCT)	467	1,236	467	1,236	11,360
MEXICO.....	.	34	.	34	4,276
CANADA.....	396	908	396	908	3,800
GUATEMALA.....	54	290	54	290	3,161
CUCUMBERS...(OCT)	871	2,739	871	2,739	190,983
MEXICO.....	748	2,608	748	2,608	183,098
EGGPLANT....(OCT)	6	134	6	134	13,098
MEXICO.....	.	122	.	122	12,955
GARLIC.....(OCT)	324	287	324	287	17,945
MEXICO.....	37	137	37	137	12,012
ARGENTINA.....	.	.	.	.	2,306
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	14	90	14	90	6,504
MEXICO.....	.	.	.	.	4,081
CANADA.....	14	70	14	70	2,265
OKRA 2/.....(OCT)	466	.	466	.	8,347
MEXICO.....	250	.	250	.	6,740
ONIONS, NEC.(OCT)	1,531	5,035	1,531	5,035	159,900
MEXICO.....	1,070	2,639	1,070	2,639	136,123
PEPPERS.....(OCT)	2,180	5,020	2,180	5,020	112,781
MEXICO.....	1,248	3,890	1,248	3,890	101,371
POTATO,SEED.(OCT)	.	169	.	169	27,505
CANADA.....	.	169	.	169	27,226
POTATO,TABLE(OCT)	9,784	11,469	9,784	11,469	182,522
CANADA.....	9,754	11,462	9,754	11,462	181,891
SQUASH.....(OCT)	479	1,864	479	1,864	68,784
MEXICO.....	470	1,701	470	1,701	66,939
TOMATOES....(OCT)	24,382	15,037	24,382	15,037	441,327
MEXICO.....	24,033	14,810	24,033	14,810	430,982
ASPARAGUS...(OCT)	706	900	706	900	13,442

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MEXICO.....	559	395	559	395	11,407
CANNED VEGETABLES					
PIMIENTOS...(AUG)	585	543	1,594	1,649	9,462
SPAIN.....	585	543	1,580	1,616	9,378
TOMATO PASTE(JUL)	3,887	3,755	15,163	12,027	50,665
PORTUGAL.....	1,327	575	6,119	1,795	11,955
MEXICO.....	291	656	594	3,591	11,336
ISRAEL.....	1,511	554	3,277	1,502	6,846
TURKEY.....	89	482	1,255	519	5,478
TOMATO SAUCE(JUL)	950	721	3,213	2,917	9,438
ISRAEL.....	379	211	1,784	932	4,175
ITALY.....	122	341	407	880	2,108
SPAIN.....	375	88	647	283	1,975
TOMATOES....(JUL)	5,667	10,052	24,871	23,959	77,593
ITALY.....	2,391	3,599	13,888	12,212	41,822
SPAIN.....	1,487	4,113	6,009	7,921	20,295
ISRAEL.....	501	1,305	2,069	2,364	8,369
ARTICHOKES..(JAN)	1,425	1,228	16,121	17,541	19,238
SPAIN.....	1,422	1,190	15,988	17,350	19,052
ASPARAGUS...(APR)	103	123	1,265	2,123	1,819
CHINA (TAIWAN).	75	84	918	286	1,266
MEXICO.....	.	7	192	1,505	208
MUSHROOOMS..(JUL)	4,169	3,297	22,078	20,752	81,559
CHINA (MAINLAND	1,455	1,507	6,531	8,870	29,981
CHINA (TAIWAN).	1,432	771	7,703	6,455	28,916
HONG KONG.....	998	777	5,373	3,751	14,505
FROZEN VEGETABLES					
PEAS.....(SEP)	676	465	1,320	1,053	10,417
CHINA (TAIWAN).	333	80	608	290	4,961
CANADA.....	341	348	709	724	4,633
BROCCOLI....(SEP)	3,158	.	6,834	.	15,091
MEXICO.....	2,167	.	4,661	.	10,672
GUATEMALA.....	924	.	2,024	.	4,070
CAULIFLOWER.(SEP)	1,573	2,001	2,995	5,463	21,307
MEXICO.....	1,398	1,843	2,553	5,085	19,936
OKRA 3/.....(JUL)	560	640	4,509	3,762	8,663
EL SALVADOR....	267	476	1,606	2,002	3,487
DOMINICAN REPUB	139	18	2,205	1,043	2,692
GUATEMALA.....	150	139	647	690	2,387
POTATOES....(SEP)	2,193	8,404	4,658	12,233	33,145
CANADA.....	2,128	8,227	4,517	11,978	32,683
DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.					
MUSHROOMS...(JAN)	61	90	865	864	1,071
JAPAN.....	20	29	321	261	405
CHINA (TAIWAN).	10	6	190	133	209
KOREA, REPUBLIC	10	31	154	204	205
TREE NUTS					
COCONUT MEAT(JAN)	3,906	4,363	33,061	44,793	41,203
PHILIPPINES....	3,262	3,824	27,489	36,410	33,349
BRAZIL,UNSHL(AUG)	120	513	1,676	2,148	5,981
BRAZIL.....	113	468	1,668	1,914	5,857
PISTACH,UNSH(SEP)	55	72	140	180	890
MEXICO.....	51	18	105	54	476
HONG KONG.....	.	49	.	119	207
BRAZILS,SHLD(AUG)	233	368	907	1,018	4,739
BRAZIL.....	85	82	530	461	3,176
PERU.....	116	154	293	235	952
CASHEW KRNLS(AUG)	3,282	3,997	14,921	10,372	47,203
INDIA.....	2,158	2,687	9,974	6,727	27,426
BRAZIL.....	889	855	3,906	2,457	13,559
FILBERT,SHLD(AUG)	14	125	93	260	1,774
TURKEY.....	8	102	48	187	1,257
HOPS (KILOGRAMS)					
HOPS.....(SEP)	36,307	.	356,857	.	6,243,556
GERMANY, FED. R	.	.	.	.	3,325,308
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	35,417	.	355,967	.	2,299,688
GRAPE WINE					
(1,000 LITERS)					
CHAMPAGNE...(JAN)	5,078	7,417	38,833	38,584	55,216
ITALY.....	2,152	2,947	15,637	15,724	22,275
FRANCE.....	1,934	2,394	11,794	11,847	16,454
SPAIN.....	828	1,554	9,514	9,147	14,142
TABLE WINE..(JAN)	28,511	26,119	263,100	204,549	317,354
ITALY.....	12,226	11,265	126,699	96,421	151,019
FRANCE.....	8,025	7,127	76,437	55,839	93,636
GERMANY, FED. R	3,893	3,393	30,480	22,401	35,594
FT WINE&VERM(JAN)	2,265	1,763	15,207	14,489	19,759
ITALY.....	847	727	7,304	7,721	9,564
SPAIN.....	1,134	505	5,362	4,279	7,054
CUT FLOWERS					
(1,000 UNITS)					
ROSES.....(JAN)	17,987	21,490	182,580	226,827	216,548
COLOMBIA.....	14,695	15,992	144,784	174,653	172,428
CARNATIONS..(JAN)	41,088	.	514,198	345,404	640,666
COLOMBIA.....	39,736	.	494,474	330,511	615,862

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